ELECTION EDITION

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,936 R * * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1972 Established 1887

Nixon Swamps McGovern But Can't Take Congress

United Press International.

LIFORNIA—President Nixon casting his ballot in Concordia elementary school place in San Clemente. With him is precinct inspector Wilma Wallington.

United Press International.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA—Democratic presidential candidate Senator George McGovern watching his wife, Eleanor, vote in a Congregational church near their home in Mitchell.

May Exceed 60% Of Popular Vote

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—President Nixon easily won re-election tonight, overwhelming his Democratic opponent, Sen. George McGovern, by wide margins and heading for a possible record share of the popular vote.

By 9:30 p.m., all three major American television networks had declared the 59-year-old chief executive the winner on the basis of their projections. The National Broadcasting Co. said that if the voting trends continued, Mr. Nixon might win more than 500 of the 538 electoral votes and more than 60 percent of the popular vote.

With 38 percent of the nation's voting districts reporting, the President had 19,762,270 votes, or 63 percent, to 11,282,058, or 36 percent, for Sen. McGovern. The two highest percentages in past elections were Lyndon B. Johnson's 61 percent in 1964 and Franklin D. Roosevelt's 60.8 percent in 1936.

Mr. Nixon was victorious even in such states as West Virginia and Illinois, where Sen. McGovern had hoped to make an impact, as well as the senator's home state of South Dakota. With projections showing that the President had captured more than enough electoral votes to win, the Democratic candidate had won in only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, for a total of 17 electoral votes.

No Concession

Even faced by the overwhelming figures and the massive defections among normally Democratic voters, the McGovern camp refused to give in. Frank Mankiewicz, the senator's political director, said "We're going to wait to comment until the last polls close and that's going to be a while."

But while the President rolled up a towering lead, a ticket-splitting pattern minimized its benefits for Republicans in other contests. GOP candidates for Congress were running well behind the President.

In the House of Representatives, where the Republicans needed 39 seats to take over, partial returns gave them a net gain of only one.

Early figures indicated that the Republicans might make some gain in the Senate, but not enough for the net gain of five seats, out of 33 races, needed for control.

Voting reports through the day were as mixed as the weather—fair through much of the country but rainy in parts of the Midwest. Officials reported heavy turnouts in some cities, below average in others.

Advance indications were that between 80 and 85 million people would vote in this, the first election in American history in which 18, 19 and 20-year-olds were eligible to vote.

The Census Bureau estimated that about 100 million of the 140 million Americans of voting age were registered or otherwise qualified to vote.

Early Voters

Mr. Nixon and his wife were up early in the morning to cast their ballots in a San Clemente, Calif., schoolhouse, near the Western White House. The President spent more than five minutes in the voting booth—apparently struggling like any other voter with a two-foot-long California ballot that contained referendums on every issue from legalizing marijuana to relmposing the death penalty.

Then the first family flew across the country to the White House for a dinner with their two daughters and sons-in-law.

Sen. McGovern chose to go to South Dakota to receive the returns that would mark the end of his 22-month quest for the presidency.

The 50-year-old senator, who started the longest campaign of this century in January, 1971, voted in his boyhood town of Mitchell.

Accompanied by his wife, Eleanor, and four of their five children, he cast what he said was a straight Democratic ballot in the classroom wing of a Congregational church.

Mindful, perhaps, of the polls predicting he would be defeated by a landslide, the Democratic nominee asked bystanders to "say a little prayer for me."

The election ended a campaign that began last winter with the largest field of candidates in recent history and dwindled to one of the most desultory contests.

No less than 11 Democrats were running active campaigns when the primary season began last March. In addition, two Republican congressmen challenged Mr. Nixon from the opposite wings of his party.

The President ignored his intra-party critics—liberal Rep. Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey of California and conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook of Ohio—and their challenges melted in the

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Pact's Text to Be Public Today

randt Urges Opposition o Back Treaty With East

By David Binder

. Nov. 7.—The govern- Chancellor Willy Brandt today to West Ger- owerful conservative op- *to support the com-* e basic treaty just ne- with East Germany. ultialing and publication ext of the treaty, estab- ormal ties between the nan states for the first scheduled to take place afternoon in the Fed- ncellery.

course of the day the rman cabinet and the man Ministerial Council ed the two chief nego- gon Bahr of Bonn and Kohl, of East Berlin, to he initialing.

ill Await Election

s treaty will not be sign- bmitted for parliamen- fication until after West 's federal election on The opposition can- or chancellor, Rainer inted at a news con- this afternoon that if he will seek new nego- vith East Germany.

fate of the treaty de- part on the outcome election, which is what idt wants.

zel was plainly unhappy turn of events, saying red to view the election ice of domestic alter-

with a touch of bitter- it had taken him an ad the still-secret treaty s morning and that it arly for him to evaluate ect.

d to interrupt a busy schedule to hold the iference, and he said it t him further campaign- to consult with the am- of the United States, France and the Soviet bout the treaty in the lays.

r, Mr. Barzel did issue a t and a preliminary list torical questions about y.

statement he accused dt government of acting rtic fashion and under time pressure" in completing the negotiations.

Among the questions he raised was whether the treaty would mean full diplomatic recognition of East Germany by Bonn. The Brandt government has already denied this.

Blast Rips Town Hall In Ireland

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A bomb planted by a professed Protestant extremist from Belfast today blasted a town hall in the Irish Republic, badly damaging the building but causing no injuries, police said.

The dawn explosion demolished two rooms, bulged walls and shattered the roof of the building in Claremorris, a small town 100 miles from the Northern Ireland border.

Police said that shortly before the blast a man claiming to be a member of the Ulster Volunteer Force in Belfast called the telephone company and told a local operator he had planted the bomb.

Meanwhile, in the North, political sources said Roman Catholic informers have helped the army shatter the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army in the former "no go" areas of Londonderry.

Within the past five weeks, these sources said, telephone tips from within the Catholic community have led to the arrest of 27 top leaders and 25 other members of the Provisionals in Londonderry.

In London, Prime Minister Edward Heath's office announced that Mr. Heath will visit Northern Ireland next week, his first trip here since he paid a Christmas visit to British troops on Dec. 23 last year.

Mr. Heath's aim on the Nov. 16-17 trip will be "to see the situation and to meet as many people as possible," a Downing Street spokesman said.

Congress: GOP in Fight for Control of Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Republican hopes of capturing control of the U.S. Senate suffered an apparent crippling blow early tonight when the first completed tally gave the Democrats a seat from Kentucky formerly held by a Republican.

But then the GOP took what had been a Democratic seat—in New Mexico—and the battle for mastery of the Senate reverted to the situation that prevailed before voting began in 33 Senate contests today. That is, the Republicans needed a net gain of five seats from the Democrats to create a Senate deadlock in which each party would have 50 votes. In such a setup, Vice-President Agnew would give the GOP control by virtue of the tie-breaking vote he holds as president of the Senate.

Huddleston Wins

The first of the 33 Senate contests to be decided today resulted in a victory for Democrat Walter (Dee) Huddleston, who had been his party's leader in the State Senate of Kentucky. He defeated Republican former Gov. Louie B. Nunn.

The other early decision involving a change of party representation by a state involved Republican Pete V. Domenici's defeat of Democrat Jack Daniels in New Mexico.

Another newcomer to the Senate, as decided by early tallies tonight, is Sam Nunn, a Democrat, who won in Georgia.

Republicans were, however, making strong runs for Senate seats contested in Virginia, Oklahoma, New Hampshire and North Carolina. Conversely, robust Democratic showings threatened the GOP hold on Senate seats from Maine, Delaware and South Dakota.

Mounting returns from congressional districts indicated that, as expected, the Democrats would retain control of the House, where all 435 seats were at issue in today's voting. Of those, the Democrats had held 255, the Republicans, 177. Nearly all Democratic incumbents were winning in early returns tonight, and Democrats won two new seats in Florida. The GOP needed to improve its strength by a net gain of 39 seats to take control.

Other victors in Senate contests tallied quickly after polls began closing across the United States tonight:

Incumbents John L. McClellan, D., Ark.; James B. Pearson, R., Kan.; Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass.; Clifford P. Case, R., N. J.; Strom Thurmond, R., S. C.; Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn.; Jennings Randolph, D., W. Va.; Clifford P. Hansen, R., Wyo.; James Eastland, D., Miss.; Charles Percy, R., Ill.; Claiborne Pell, D., R. I.; John J. Sparkman, D., Ala.

Democratic Since '54

In the 40 years since the election of Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt as President in 1932, Republicans had won control of the Senate only twice.

In the 80th Congress (1947-48), they had 51 Senate seats to 45 for the Democrats. In the 83d (1953-54), they ruled the Senate by a margin of 48 to 47, after Dwight D. Eisenhower swept to the presidency. Oregon's Wayne Morse, then an independent in the process of switching over from being a Republican to a Democrat, was the 96th senator.

Democrats regained Senate control, 48 to 47, in the 1954 election, with Sen. Morse again listed as an independent.

They maintained only a narrow 1-to-2 vote edge until the 1958 elections. In that year, they won an overwhelming victory and boosted their margin to 64 to 34. They have retained a majority of at least 10 votes in every election since.

The total of senators, which had been 96 for over 40 years, rose to 100 in 1960 after Hawaii and Alaska became states.

Control of the Senate by either party gives it far more than simply a numerical majority. The party with a majority—even if that majority is only one vote—has the right to appoint every committee and subcommittee chairman in the Senate. These are the men who decide what business shall be considered by the committees and when.

The majority party also, as a matter of course, obtains a majority of every committee and subcommittee, giving it preponderant voting power in crucial committee fights far out of proportion to its slender overall majority in the Senate as a whole.

Moreover, by Senate custom, it

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Governors: The First Results Show No Major Realignment

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Democratic governors were re-elected in Arkansas and Kansas today and a new Republican governor in Indiana kept that state in GOP hands. In Iowa, Republican Gov. Robert D. Ray won re-election.

In Missouri, Christopher S. Bond won the governorship for the Republican party. The seat had been held by a Democrat.

Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas easily defeated GOP challenger Len Blaylock, and Gov. Robert B. Docking survived President Nixon's sweep of Kansas to win an unprecedented fourth term against the challenge of Republican House Majority Leader Morris Kay.

Indiana Republican House Speaker Otis R. Bowen defeated Democrat Matthew E. Welsh, a former governor, to succeed outgoing Republican Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb.

Early returns in other governors' races showed Republicans leading in Delaware, Missouri, North Dakota and Texas, where statehouses were held by Democrats before today's balloting.

Democrats were leading in early voting toward possible overturns in Illinois and Vermont.

In Illinois, Democrat Dan Walker ran up a 3-to-2 lead over Republican Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie in Chicago and ran ahead of the governor downstate, an area usually reserved for Republican candidates.

With 17 percent of the votes reported, Mr. Walker led Gov. Ogilvie by 395,874 to 349,513.

Republicans also led in Iowa, New Hampshire and West Virginia where they already held the governorships. Democrats were leading in North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Utah, where their party now holds the statehouses.

Also electing governors were Montana and Washington.

Of the nation's 18 governorships up for election, eight were held by Republicans and 10 by Democrats before today's elections.

U.S. Expects Movement on Peace Talks Soon

Aide Hints That Hanoi Negotiator Is Ready to Meet Kissinger Again

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—A high administration official said without qualification yesterday that efforts to resume negotiations with North Vietnam on ending the Indochina conflict were "on track" and that some movement would become apparent in a few days.

The official declined to be specific, but he left the impression, in a conversation, that Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member, had signaled privately that he would soon leave Hanoi for another round of talks with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief foreign policy adviser.

It is presumed that the session, sought by the United States to resolve details it contends still remain, will be held in Paris where the other private Kissinger-Tho talks have been held.

Meanwhile, in another development, the State Department said that contingency planning for postwar relief and rehabilitation in Indochina now was going on at "very high level."

A State Department official said that priority planning was going on in two areas: resettlement of about 750,000 refugees in South Vietnam back to their villages once a cease-fire goes into effect, and reconstruction of towns and cities like An Loc and Quang Tri, which have been heavily damaged in recent months.

The high administration official, repeating the administration's belief that an Indochina settlement was in sight, was clearly irked by charges from Sen. George McGovern and his supporters suggesting that Mr. Kissinger had deceived the public by asserting on Oct. 26 that "peace is at hand."

In that news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that one final negotiating session of some three to four days was necessary to clear up ambiguities and other points that had been raised by South Vietnam and other countries. He said that this prevented the United States from signing a draft nine-point accord, made public by Hanoi, by the Oct. 31 deadline set by North Vietnam.

The official said that the administration was "encouraged" by the interview given to The New York Times on Saturday by Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's regular negotiator to the Paris talks on Vietnam.

In that interview, Mr. Thuy said that his government was "not creating any difficulties about a meeting" and that it did not have "a rigid attitude" about it, as long as the United States was "serious" about a settlement.

The official said that the United States had received even more optimistic signs about Hanoi's attitude through private, diplomatic channels.

He implied—but did not state—that Hanoi already had given assurances privately that some of the matters raised by Mr. Kissinger as needing to be cleared up would not meet with problems from Hanoi's side.

The official noted, for instance, that Mr. Thuy in his interview had said there was no problem about the international supervisory team going into effect as soon as a cease-fire was declared. Mr. Kissinger had said that it would be necessary to insure that there was no time-lag that could be used by Hanoi to seize additional territory in South Vietnam.

If Mr. Thuy said "everything is settled," that is a sign that Hanoi will not raise objections to these kinds of issues, the official said.

The official declined to say if a date had been set for Mr. Kis-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5).

Associated Press.

A FAMILY AFFAIR—Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower (right), along with grandson David Eisenhower and his wife Julie Nixon Eisenhower, voting in Gettysburg, Pa., yesterday. All three of them said that they voted for President Nixon.

Ad Directors Note Waste In Campaign

Little Effect Seen For Expenditure

By Philip H. Dougherty

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—"Never has so much been spent to say so little to so many," a leading agency executive said yesterday in commenting on the advertising campaigns for the two major presidential candidates.

Then, Stanley Tannenbaum, chairman of Kenyon Eckhardt, noting that the polls have shown little change in voter preference in the last four months, said, "If I had as little effect with $10 million of my client's money, I'd shoot myself. After all that advertising, they haven't moved the needle."

The reason for the call to Mr. Tannenbaum was that, as chairman of the Committee on Improving Advertising of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, he had presided at a news conference in June at which the association issued its "statement on political advertising."

The association feels that the advertising industry has enough trouble with its image and doesn't want to be further besmirched by what politicians and their supporters might do in the heat of battle.

Well, how has this campaign been?

"Still the half-truths," Mr. Tannenbaum said. "If we did the same, the Federal Trade Commission would be having a field day."

All three members of a special subcommittee that worked on the statement, however, found improvement.

"As far as national elections, this appears to be one of the cleanest ever," said John E. O'Toole, president of Foote, Cone Belding, who as a proponent of the five-minute minimum on political announcements, was pleased by the marked increase in longer spots.

"I think somebody's gotten the message," commented Carl Nichols, chairman of Cunningham & Walsh, who added that he'd like to withhold final judgment until election day is over. He had read in yesterday's paper that the Democrats had hired Tony Schwartz (famous for the anti-Goldwater atom bomb spot) to do tough anti-Nixon commercials. Mr. Nichols hadn't seen any of them yet.

Because of their outspoken criticism, Mr. O'Toole and Eugene F. Novak, president of Rumrill-Hoyt and the third member of the subcommittee, both found themselves on the Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

From that vantage point, Mr. Novak notes that the committee hasn't gotten a single formal complaint in the presidential contest or in any race for governor or the U.S. Senate.

"I think that they [the candidates] have learned that overstatement and overdramatization has worked against them," Mr. Novak said. He also said that now, instead of "dirty TV," it's "dirty pamphlets and direct mail."

United Press International.

SILENT HECKLER—A McGovern supporter waving a poster in background as Vice-President and Mrs. Agnew (center, foreground) went to vote in Towson, Md., yesterday.

Retort to McGovern Aide

Stans Calls Campaign 'Dirty,' Denies Mainly Rich Aid Nixon

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—On election eve, finance chairman Maurice H. Stans of President Nixon's Re-election Committee sat in his richly carpeted office a block from the White House complaining of an "unreasonably dirty campaign."

An hour earlier, in a small, dingy office six blocks away, Henry Kimelman, campaign finance director for Sen. George S. McGovern, had told a reporter that the Nixon committee had collected about $50 million, practically all of it from some 2,000 donors who contributed $5,000 or more each.

Mr. Kimelman said this contrasted with about $27 million in contributions to the McGovern campaign, about 81 percent of which came from contributions of $100 or less. He said about a million persons contributed to the campaign.

"That's a goddamn lie," Mr. Stans declared of Mr. Kimelman's comments on the Nixon committee contributions. "In the first place I challenge his figures on the percentage of small contributions to the McGovern campaign."

Mr. Stans said the Nixon committee had collected about $43 million from about 600,000 persons. He said that about 25 percent of the money came from contributors of $100 or less and that about 30 percent of it came from contributors of $5,000 or more.

Mr. Stans, who had avoided newsmen since Nixon committee funds were linked to the Democratic National Committee bugging case, said, "The biggest handicap in fund raising we faced was the repeated charge by the McGovern people that we had more money than we needed. That was political sabotage of more impact by far than all the acts of sabotage they have accused us of—most of it untrue."

He said, "That cost us millions of dollars, and we had to work goddamn hard to get the money we needed."

While both Mr. Kimelman and Mr. Stans said their campaigns would pay off all bills and "about break even," the contrasts between the tightly controlled and well financed Nixon campaign and the loosely directed and relatively modestly financed McGovern campaign were apparent at the two headquarters on election eve.

Two Cadillac Fleetwoods with Re-election Committee insignia were parked in front of the gleaming, modern building at 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., which houses the committee offices. On six different floors well dressed staff members worked at electric typewriters and expensive duplicating machines.

"We mailed out nine million pieces of direct mail last month," said Noelle Kantzer, a young press aide from North Hollywood, Calif., "and see that office. We tape-record communications by the President's surrogates for the campaign. We get 1,500 to 2,000 calls a week from radio stations to use the messages."

Security was tight on election eve at Nixon headquarters, as it has been throughout the campaign. In Room 356 two security men monitored three television screens showing the building lobby and entrances to various committee offices.

Robert Mardian, a Nixon-committee official and former assistent attorney general, leaned back in his chair, propped his feet on the desk, and talked of the efficiency gap between the two campaigns. "It's easier to be efficient when you're so far ahead," he said. "I don't see how he (McGovern) can win any states."

At the McGovern headquarters in a dilapidated old building with creaky elevators, Pierre Salinger, cochairman of Citizens for McGovern, sat in a small office puffing on a cigar and talking of his candidate's chances.

"It's going to be a lot closer than people think," he said. "We have a good chance in some of the big states. If we can't win New York, California and Illinois we don't have much of a chance. But we think we have a chance there and in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia and some other states."

Mr. Salinger said, "Candidly, we know we have no chance of a popular victory. But we think we do have a chance of getting enough electoral votes to win. It's certainly not going to be any 48-to-2 job."

In the lobby of the building were a dozen bicycles used by some staffers and volunteers of the McGovern campaign. A constant flow of people, most of them young and dressed in jeans or other casual clothes, came and went on election eve. A single receptionist greeted visitors, and security was virtually nonexistent.

© Los Angeles Times.

May Get 60% of Popular Vote

Nixon Wins Re-Election by Huge Margin

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glow of Mr. Nixon's Peking and Moscow summitry.

Meantime, the Democrats were beating each other with regularity. It was not until the fourth primary in Wisconsin in April that Sen. McGovern managed to come out on top. Two of the first three contests—in New Hampshire and Illinois—went to the pre-primary favorite for the nomination, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. But his unimpressive margin over Sen. McGovern in New Hampshire and his fourth-place finish in Florida, (won by Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace), severely dimmed his luster.

A double loss on April 25—to Sen. McGovern in Massachusetts and to Sen. Humphrey in Pennsylvania— finished Sen. Muskie.

Gov. Wallace continued to run a strong race, despite lack of formal organization, exploiting the current of public protest. He won North Carolina and Tennessee and scored his most impressive victories on May 16 by capturing both Maryland and Michigan.

The previous day, however, he was cut down by a would-be assassin while campaigning in Laurel, Md. The bullets fired by Arthur Bremer ended Gov. Wallace's campaigning for the year and left him a cripple in a wheelchair.

Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey fought a series of inconclusive battles, and in the crucial winner-take-all showdown in California on June 6, Sen. McGovern won by a margin of 175,000 votes out of more than three million cast.

The California victory was a costly one, however.

Already a subject of some suspicion among party regulars because his support came primarily from students, peace movement activists and other "amateurs," he was put on the defensive by Sen. Humphrey on two issues that were to haunt the rest of his campaign.

Sen. McGovern had proposed a $31-billion reduction in the defense budget, which Sen. Humphrey said would "cut into the very muscle of our defense." He also had proposed a $1,000-a-person income grant to all Americans as a substitute for the existing welfare system—which Sen. Humphrey denounced as a "compounded mess" and whose cost, Sen. McGovern was forced to admit in debate, he could not accurately estimate.

Strongly pressured by George Meany and other union leaders who opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination, Sen. Humphrey sanctioned a challenge to the California winner-take-all rule which awarded Sen. McGovern all 271 delegates for his plurality victory.

A coalition of Humphrey-Muskie-Wallace backers on the convention credentials committee voted to strip Sen. McGovern of 151 of his California votes, putting his nomination in jeopardy. But after a legal battle that went to the Supreme Court, the issue was left to the convention itself to decide. On the opening night of the Miami Beach meeting, the McGovern forces—aided by a series of parliamentary rulings by party chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien—prevailed by a 380-vote margin.

The convention, however, was marked by a series of rebuffs to the "regular" Democratic elements that had opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination, symbolized by a vote to unseat Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, most powerful of the surviving big city bosses, in favor of an insurgent group.

Sen. McGovern repeatedly pressed Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts to be his running-mate and when Sen. Kennedy gave his final refusal, just an hour before the deadline, the new nominee turned to Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri, a little-known freshman senator whose chief assets were that he was a border state Roman Catholic acceptable to party elements that had opposed Sen. McGovern's nomination.

Ten days later, on July 25, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Eagleton jointly disclosed that—unbeknownst to the public and to Sen. McGovern at the time of his selection—the Missourian had been hospitalized three times between 1960 and 1966 for what Sen. Eagleton called "nervous exhaustion and fatigue."

Sen. Eagleton said the therapy had included shock treatment. Sen. McGovern said the disclosure in no way affected his status, but within 72 hours there was a crisis in the McGovern camp. After a series of uncomfortable days in which Sen. McGovern and his top aides planted stories suggesting that Sen. Eagleton should "voluntarily" resign from the ticket, the two men met again on July 31 and announced they had "jointly agreed that the best course is for Sen. Eagleton to step aside."

Sen. McGovern offered the nomination to several Democratic senators, all of whom publicly refused, before picking Sargent Shriver, the former Peace Corps and Anti-Poverty director who had never run for public office.

By this time, with a month of campaign time squandered and the problems of reunifying his divided party incomparably increased, Sen. McGovern was facing an obviously uphill struggle against the President. His deficit in the public opinion polls increased from 10 points in May—just before Sen. Humphrey began his assault in the California primary campaign—to 34 points by the end of the Eagleton-Shriver affair in August.

Meantime, Mr. Nixon was doing nothing to disturb political trends that appeared to be moving in his direction. He ended a wave of speculation by designating Mr. Agnew as his running-mate for the second time. The announcement was made almost casually, another indication of the low-key way he was to play his politics this year.

The Republican convention in Miami Beach was a staid, orderly affair, with a barely subdued sense of celebration. The President and Vice-President were renominated by acclamation, and Mr. Agnew immediately announced that he was abandoning his 1968 and 1970 role as the "cutting edge" of partisan attack, in favor of positive salesmanship of the President and his program.

The Republican campaign was closely controlled in order to exploit the divisions in Democratic ranks while protecting the President from partisan attack or possible missteps.

For the first time in its history, the AFL-CIO refused to endorse the Democratic nominee, with the executive council following George Meany's wishes in adopting a neutral stance.

The large body of defecting conservative Democrats was organized on the President's behalf by former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, who had retained his nominal Democratic allegiance while serving for over a year as Mr. Nixon's secretary of treasury.

During the fall, Mr. Nixon conducted publicized diplomacy, engaged the Congress in a series of veto battles over domestic spending and occasionally lent his presence to a fund-raising event or a civic ceremony where he could—as President, not as candidate—pay court to a wobbly portion of the old Democratic coalition.

The disciplined Nixon effort consisted largely of radio speeches on broad themes and occasional sallies against Sen. McGovern's exposed flanks—his defense cutback proposal, his welfare plan, or his support of amnesty for Vietnam war resisters.

Sen. McGovern, meantime, was traveling constantly into the 15 target states on which he pinned his election hopes, in the hopes first, of reconciling the party and union elements that were cool to his candidacy, and then of converting a Democratic electorate to whom he was suspect.

Bugging Charge

He was aided to some extent by a series of revelations of chicanery involving employees of the Nixon re-election committee. Seven men—two of them former White House aides—were indicted in mid-campaign for allegedly "bugging" the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. Newspaper and congressional investigations charged other White House and administration officials with sabotaging Democratic presidential contenders, abusing "insiders' information" on the wheat deal with Russia and granting favors to large campaign contributors.

Sen. McGovern sought to convert all these incidents into an issue of corruption in government, adding it to his indictment of the administration's economic and social policies.

But in the final days of the campaign, with the White House announcing that a Vietnam peace settlement was "at hand," the South Dakotan returned to the issue of war and peace that had first brought him national prominence.

He told the voters that Mr. Nixon's promise of peace in 1972 was worth no more than his 1968 campaign statement that he would devise a strategy to end the war.

Mr. Nixon replied in his election-eve telecast that he was confident that a strong mandate from the voters would speed the negotiations to a successful conclusion.

With that conflicting advice in their ears, the American voters went to the polling places to do what they thought they were doing in both 1964 and 1968—to vote for the man who promised to bring peace in Vietnam, whose fate had become so inextricably intertwined with the well-being of Americans.

84 Reports Filed On Unethical Acts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Fair Campaign Practices Committee reported today that the number of complaints of unethical conduct by candidates of both parties totalled a record 84 this year—a 25 percent increase over the 67 complaints reported four years ago.

Committee chairman Charles P. Taft said, "It is a new—and unfortunate—record for dirty politics in recent years."

GOP Still in Fight for Control of Senate

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is the majority leader who determines what bills shall go to the Senate floor and when they shall be debated. An illustration of how crucial this power can be came at the end of last session, when the Democratic leadership postponed debate on the anti-busing bill until the last days of the session. This made it virtually certain that, with little time left, Northern civil-rights advocates would be able to kill the bill by a filibuster.

The winning party, no matter how small its margin, also gains the right to appoint a disproportionately large share of key Senate staff members. On some committees, majority-appointed staff members outnumber minority appointees by ratios of three, four, eight or even 10 to one. A change in control of the Senate means that the new majority party gets to oust approximately 200 highly paid committee staff members, persons drawing salaries of between $15,000 and $36,000, and appoint staffers of its own choosing.

Top aides like the secretary of the Senate and the sergeant-at-arms are also replaced.

Even before today's election, it was certain that five incumbent Democrats and three incumbent Republicans would not return to the Senate next year, because of death, defeat in the primaries or retirement.

Clinton P. Anderson, D., N.M., one of the grand old men of the Senate and once one of its most powerful figures, decided against seeking another term.

Allen J. Ellender, D., La., chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and president pro tem, who first came to the Senate in 1937, died of a heart attack while campaigning for renomination last summer.

David Gambrell, D., Ga., who had been appointed to fill the seat of the late Richard B. Russell after the latter's death at the beginning of 1971, lost out in his bid for his party's nomination.

Fred R. Harris, D., Okla., an eight-year Senate veteran once considered unbeatable in his home state, did not seek renomination. He gained an increasingly liberal image in Oklahoma as a result of his tenure as Democratic national chairman in 1969 and his advocacy of a guaranteed annual income for the poor, and in the opinion of many had cut himself off from his more conservative constituency, making re-election unlikely.

B. Everett Jordan, D., N.C., chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, was defeated for renomination.

John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., onetime ambassador to India and one of the Senate's most respected and prestigious Republicans, decided against seeking renomination. Most political experts believe he could have won re-election easily.

Len B. Jordan, R., Idaho, a tough-minded, highly respected conservative who was well-liked by Senate Democrats and Republicans alike, did not seek re-election. He would have been a heavy favorite to win had he done so.

Karl E. Mundt, R., S. D., a senior Republican who first came to the Senate in 1949, suffered a stroke on Nov. 23, 1969, and has never appeared on the Senate floor since then. He was unable to seek renomination.

Fate of Coalition Weighed by Turks

ANKARA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Turkish Premier Ferit Melen today conferred with four political party leaders on the future of the nation's national coalitian government.

Three days after the left-of-center Republican People's party announced its withdrawal from the coalition, there was still no sign that the six-month-old government would resign.

Former Premier Suleyman Demirel, president of the Justice party, told reporters after conferring with Mr. Melen that, as far as he was concerned, Turkey still had a de jure and de facto government.

Queen 2 Sails

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 7 (AP).—The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 sailed at midnight to begin its American-based winter season with shipwrights still working on unfinished cabins and kitchens. After a 60-hour delay in Britain and France, New York-bound passengers were told yesterday they would be put ashore in Boston.

Ballots Dropped To Alaskan Isle

LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND, Alaska, Nov. 7 (UPI).—It took a special airplane drop to get the ballots to remote Little Diomede Island and the results may not be officially reported until after the president is inaugurated.

But the 37 registered voters still will get their chance to mark their choices in the general election today.

The ballots were dropped to this island just three miles east of Russia's Big Diomede Island on Oct. 22. The island has no airstrip and the last boat of the year left two weeks before the drop.

Radiophone reports to Nome, Alaska, will give unofficial reports of the voting. But the official returns will not be reported until a crossing can be made after the ice freezes on the surface of the Bering Sea in December or January.

Marijuana, Pollution

Vast Variety of Public Issu[es] Also Appear on U.S. Ballo[ts]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Marijuana and pollution, gambling and governors, taxes and drinking—these are only some of the issues U.S. voters decided today as they elected national and local officials.

Most of the initiatives, propositions and constitutional amendments on the ballots of dozens of states refer to important but relatively familiar public issues—taxes, bond issues, governmental reform.

But some, like California's referendum on abolishing penalties for the private possession and use of marijuana and Colorado's question of providing state funds to help conduct the 1976 Winter Olympics, are of general interest.

Taxes and state governmental reforms were the two most popular general subjects. Limiting property taxes, instituting graduated income taxes, diversion of tax money from certain uses and requiring it for other purposes, setting minimums and maximums were also some of the issues. Eleven states have one or more tax proposals on this year's ballots.

Judicial Changes

Thirteen states voted on various changes in their state governmental or legislative procedures and offices, and 12 considered changes in their judicial systems or jury requirements.

Environmental issues figured heavily on ballots this year for the first time.

Authority to issue bonds to improve water and sewage systems, purchase land for parks or recreational use or provide funds for various unspecified environmental projects were voted on by citizens of Alaska, New York, New Jersey, Arizona or Florida.

California was voting on establishing commissions to protect the coastline from overdevelopment. South Dakota voted on whether to outlaw the hunting of the mourning dove.

Environmental impact also was one of the issues involved in a vote on whether to halt state financing for the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado.

New Games Site

If the proposition is adopted, it will mean that a new site must be found for the Games—federal financing for the necessary facilities is dependent on matching state funds.

Opponents of the Winter Games claim that the construction required to handle the Olympics will destroy too much natural landscape at too high a price.

The marijuana proposal was one of 22 questions on the California ballot.

Californians also were voting on restoring capital punishment—outlawed by the California Supreme Court last year—declaring a citizen's right of privacy to be "inalienable," providing that [no] public school student can be [re]quired to attend a parti[cular] school because of race, cre[ed,] color and restricting farm [labor] activities such as boycotts.

Colorado voters also voted [on] authorizing sweepstakes race[s as] well as permitting state-oper[ated] lotteries, and both Iowa [and] Maryland were voting on [lot]teries.

Lottery Question

Washington voters were [vot]ing on a proposition that w[ould] eliminate the constitutional [ban] on lotteries. But a 60 pe[rcent] vote of approval is require[d in] each house of the legisla[ture.] New Jersey voted on allo[wing] senior citizens' clubs to con[duct] bingo games.

Oklahoma and South Car[olina] voted on permitting liquor [by] the drink. It currently is [sold] only by the bottle.

Six states voted on equal [rights] for women.

Michigan and North D[akota] ballots contained propos[als] covering abortion on de[mand] within the first 20 weeks [of] pregnancy.

And Michigan—the last h[old]out—voted on accepting day[light] saving time.

Alf Landon, 85, Hopes McGovern Is Swamped, Too

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7 (UPI).—Alfred M. (Alf) Landon, 85, unsuccessful GOP presidential candidate defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt in a landslide in 1936, hopes to see his poor record broken in today's race between President Nixon and Sen. George McGovern.

Mr. Landon, predicting Democratic candidate McGovern would lose because of his "reckless rhetoric," indicated his vote today was for Mr. Nixon, whom he described as "a great President and a great world leader." He said he could substantiate these claims by pointing to Mr. Nixon's trips to China and Russia.

Mr. Landon won only two states (Maine and Vermont) in 1936 in his campaign to unseat President Roosevelt. He received only 36.5 percent of the popular vote compared to Roosevelt's 60.8 percent.

Electoral Vote Results

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (IH[T]).—The President of the Uni[ted] States is chosen by the 538-me[m]ber Electoral College, whose me[m]bers are chosen by the popu[lar] vote.

In voting for their presiden[tial] candidate, voters are actu[ally] voting for a slate of elect[ors] pledged to the candidate.

Each state has as many e[lec]toral votes as it has members [of] Congress. The District of Colu[m]bia has three electoral votes. [A] minimum of 270 votes in [the] Electoral College is needed to [win.]

State	Electoral votes
Alabama	9
Alaska	3
Arizona	6
Arkansas	6
California	45
Colorado	7
Connecticut	8
Delaware	3
Florida	17
Georgia	12
Hawaii	4
Idaho	4
Illinois	26
Indiana	13
Iowa	8
Kansas	7
Kentucky	9
Louisiana	10
Maine	4
Maryland	10
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	21
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	7
Missouri	12
Montana	4
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
N. Hampshire	4
New Jersey	17
New Mexico	4
New York	41
N. Carolina	13
North Dakota	3
Ohio	25
Oklahoma	8
Oregon	6
Pennsylvania	27
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	8
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	10
Texas	26
Utah	4
Vermont	3
Virginia	12
Washington	9
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	11
Wyoming	3
D.C.	3

Governors Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—A total of 18 states elected governors today. The 18 seats being filled are now held by eight Republicans and 10 Democrats. Governors not up for election include 12 Republicans and 20 Democrats.

This is a list of the gubernatorial elections.

The political affiliation of the present governor—D. (Democrat) or R. (Republican)—and the term of the governor's office in each state is shown in the parenthetical matter after the name of the state. Incumbent denoted by asterisk.

Names in bold face indicate winners in today's voting, with results of many races still unreported.

ARKANSAS (D., 2 years)
Len Blaylock, R.
Dale Bumpers, D.*

DELAWARE (R., 4 years)
Russell W. Peterson, R.*
Sherman W. Tribbitt, D.

ILLINOIS (R., 4 years)
Richard B. Ogilvie, R.*
Daniel Walker, D.

INDIANA (R., 4 years)
Otis R. Bowen, R.
Matthew E. Welsh, D.

IOWA (R., 2 years)
Robert D. Ray, R.*
Paul Franzenburg, D.

KANSAS (D., 2 years)
Morris Kay, R.
Robert B. Docking, D.*

MISSOURI (D., 4 years)
Christopher S. Bond, R.
Edward L. Dowd, D.

MONTANA (D., 4 years)
Ed Smith, R.
Thomas L. Judge, D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (R., 2 yrs)
Meldrim Thomson jr., R.
Roger J. Crowley, D.

NORTH CAROLINA (D., 4 yrs)
James Holshouser jr., R.
Hargrove Bowles, D.

NORTH DAKOTA (D., 4 yrs)
Richard Larsen, R.
Arthur A. Link, D.

RHODE ISLAND (D., 2 years)
Herbert F. DeSimone, R.
Philip W. Noel, D.

SOUTH DAKOTA (D., 2 years)
Carveth Thompson, R.
Richard P. Kneip, D.*

TEXAS (D., 2 years)
Henry Grover, R.
Dolph Briscoe, D.

UTAH (D., 4 years)
Nicholas L. Strike, R.
Calvin L. Rampton, D.*

VERMONT (R., 2 years)
Luther F. Hackett, R.
Thomas Salmon, D.

WASHINGTON (R., 4 years)
Daniel J. Evans, R.*
Albert D. Rosellini, D.

WEST VIRGINIA (R., 4 years)
Arch A. Moore jr., R.*
John D. Rockefeller 4, D.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Rain
ANKARA	8	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Overcast
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Foggy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Foggy
HELSINKI	5	41	Overcast
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Overcast
LISBON	14	57	Rain
MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
MILAN	7	45	Foggy
MONTREAL	3	37	Foggy
MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
MUNICH	9	48	Sunny
NEW YORK	11	52	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	50	Overcast
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
TUNIS	23	73	Fair
VENICE	7	45	Foggy
VIENNA	16	61	Cloudy
WARSAW	11	52	Overcast
WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
ZURICH	7	45	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Associated Press.

THE CAMPAIGN—A tired Sargent Shriver, Dem- ice-president candidate, talking with newsmen s visit with former President Lyndon Johnson lay, as wife, Eunice, listens over his shoulder. re on their way to Beaumont, Texas, for the of the campaign when this photo was taken.

overn Admirer Goes Far Outwit the Secret Service

FALLS, S.D., Nov. 7 cret Service agents led early today when, l greeting George Mc- ere, they saw a man been discovered trying to stow away on the presidential candidate's press plane in Philadelphia 10 hours earlier.

A middle-aged, bespectacled, slightly balding man, wearing a white turtleneck sweater and a sport coat, walked aboard the Boeing-727 chartered jet at Philadelphia airport about 2:30 p.m. yesterday, just before the McGovern campaign party took off for the West Coast.

The senator was on another plane.

A staff member spotted the strange face and Secret Service agents hustled him off the press plane, for questioning. He was not identified.

Early today, as Sen. McGovern greeted friends in the lobby of the Holiday Inn in Sioux Falls, the same man appeared in the crowd and said in a loud voice: "George! George! I want to say hello."

Sen. McGovern walked over and shook his hand.

"Hey, it's the same guy we kicked off the airplane," said an agent guarding the senator. The man, who smiled and offered no resistance, was whisked away once again.

Secret Service agents would not say how the man got from Philadelphia to Sioux Falls. He was questioned again, then released.

rrected s' Are First dmit Defeat

ORE, Md., Nov. 7 e "Resurrected Whig hich last summer got on both major parties g a July 6 convention ate the late Millard Fill- its candidate for presi- y beat the better-known groups to the punch

the polls had been open n a few hours, a spokes- the off-beat group con- eat.

with great regret that rrected Whig party, the rm of the students for ication of Millard Fill- nounces that it has all hope of electing the rd Fillmore to the pres- aid Jeffery Andur, chair- e group.

Senate Races

ASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—There are 33 senators being today in 33 states, for full six-year terms beginning 1973. These seats are now held by 19 Republicans and ocrats.

the 67 Senate seats not at stake this year, 25 were held publicans, 40 by Democrats, one by an Independent- rat and one by a Conservative-Republican. The political n of the present Senate is 44 Republicans, 54 Democrats, dependent-Democrat and one Conservative-Republican.

is is a list of today's races.

terisk denotes incumbent.

mes in bold face indicate winners in yesterday's voting, esults of many races still unreported.

ıMA
on M. Blount, R.
J. Sparkman, D.*

:A
Stevens, R.*
ugene Guess, D.

ASKA
e Babbitt, R.
L. McClellan, D.*

ZADO
on Allott, R.*
l K. Haskell, D.

VARE
leb Boggs, R.*
ph R. Biden jr., D.

OIA
her Thompson, R.
Nunn, D.
bent, a Democrat, not a date.

)
s A. McClure, R.
am E. Davis, D.
bent, a Republican, not a date.

OIS
les H. Percy, R.*
an C. Pucinski, D.

Miller, R.*
rd Clark, D.

AS
s B. Pearson, R.*
O. Tetzlaff, D.

UCKY
B. Nunn, R.
er Huddleston, D.
bent, a Republican, not a date.

IANA
C. Toledano, R.
nnett Johnston jr., D.
bent, a Democrat, not a date.

:
aret Chase Smith, R.*
am D. Hathaway, D.

ACHUSETTS
rd W. Brooke, R.*
J. Droney, D.

IGAN
rt P. Griffin, R.*
k J. Kelley, D.

ESOTA
p Hansen, R.
er F. Mondale, D.*

SSIPPI
Carmichael, R.
s D. Eastland, D.*

MONTANA
Henry S. Hibbard, R.
Lee Metcalf, D.*

NEBRASKA
Carl T. Curtis, R.*
Terry M. Carpenter, D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Wesley Powell, R.
Thomas J. McIntyre, D.*

NEW JERSEY
Clifford P. Case, R.*
Paul J. Krebs, D.

NEW MEXICO
Pete Vichi Domenici, R.
Jack Daniels, D.
Incumbent, a Democrat, not a candidate.

NORTH CAROLINA
Jesse A. Helms, R.
Nick Galifianakis, D.
Incumbent, a Democrat, not a candidate.

OKLAHOMA
Dewey F. Bartlett, R.
Ed Edmondson, D.
Incumbent, a Democrat, not a candidate.

OREGON
Mark O. Hatfield, R.*
Wayne Morse, D.

RHODE ISLAND
John H. Chafee, R.
Claiborne Pell, D.*

SOUTH CAROLINA
Strom Thurmond, R.*
Eugene N. Zeigler, D.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Robert W. Hirsch, R.
James Abourezk, D.
Incumbent, a Democrat, not a candidate.

TENNESSEE
Howard H. Baker, R.*
Ray Blanton, D.

TEXAS
John G. Tower, R.*
Harold Barefoot Sanders, D.

VIRGINIA
William L. Scott, R.
William B. Spong jr., D.*
Horace E. Henderson, Ind.

WEST VIRGINIA
Louise Leonard, R.
Jennings Randolph, D.*

WYOMING
Clifford P. Hansen, R.*
Mike Vinich, D.

Nixon

Campaign Wind-Up Replies To McGovern on Vietnam

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Nov. 7 (NYT).—President Nixon spent the last few moments of his reelection campaign last night defending himself against Sen. George McGovern's charge that he had deceived the American people about the prospects for a settlement in Vietnam.

President Nixon returned to the White House late this afternoon from California to await election returns and an expected gala victory celebration.

In a five-minute nationwide television statement last night, Mr. Nixon said that he had achieved a "breakthrough" in the negotiations and that both Hanoi and the United States had agreed on a cease-fire, a return of all prisoners of war and a political settlement under which "the people of South Vietnam will determine their own future."

Mr. Nixon said that there remained "some details that we are insisting still be worked out" because he wished to be certain "that this will not be a temporary peace but a peace that will last."

But he said that he was "completely confident" that he would soon reach an agreement "which will end the war in Vietnam."

"You can help achieve that goal," he told his audience, "by your votes, you can send a message to those with whom we are negotiating and to the leaders of the world that you back the President of the United States as he insists that we seek peace with honor and never peace with surrender."

Mr. Nixon's strategists have insisted that neither they nor the President are worried about Sen. McGovern's last-minute charges. But the President's decision to devote the bulk of his final statement last night to the peace issue suggested that he was anxious, if only as a precaution, to make sure that Sen. McGovern's complaint did not deprive him of the overwhelming triumph he seeks and anticipates today.

Mr. Nixon did not talk about any other issues in any detail last night, asserting his belief that the choices already had been vividly displayed to the voters. Quoting a statement that he himself had made over two months ago, he said that "this is the clearest choice that Americans have probably had for president in this century."

The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said that Mr. Nixon spent the final day of the campaign in staff meetings with Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser, and John D. Ehrlichman, his chief adviser on domestic affairs.

His mood, meanwhile, was described by his press spokesman as "calm and positive."

Agnew Wants Any Win

TOWSON, Md., Nov. 7 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew emerged from the voting booth today and said that Sen. George McGovern's foreign policy positions hurt the "Democratic ticket badly" in the campaign.

Mr. Agnew said he did not want to make any predictions. "I just want it to be a win. Any kind of win would be very satisfactory."

The Vice-President, who has already been speculated on as a likely candidate for the GOP presidential nomination in 1976, said different issues were important to voters in different parts of the country.

But, he added, "Certainly the idea that McGovern was criticizing the foreign policy of the country—which has never been done—I think hurt him very badly."

McGovern

Exhausted, Awaits Outcome After Voting in S. Dakota

SIOUX FALLS, S.D., Nov. 7 (UPI).—Exhausted, his voice cracking, George McGovern returned home to South Dakota today still the underdog to wait out the judgment of the voters on his 23-month run for the White House.

The Democratic presidential nominee, bone-tired and showing the strains of an exhausting campaign, drove 68 miles with his wife, Eleanor, from Sioux Falls to Mitchell (pop. 13,500) to cast their ballots.

It was icy weather when the McGovern party got into Sioux Falls at 2 a.m., and he asked a bishop's sister to pray for him. At the same time he forecast that pollsters predicting a Nixon landslide would get "the surprise of their lives."

After voting in Mitchell, which he has called home since childhood, Sen. McGovern attended an informal tea for him and his wife at his alma mater, Dakota Wesleyan University, where he was teaching in 1953 when he decided to enter politics.

With family, friends and aides, he planned to watch election returns in a hotel in downtown Sioux Falls, the city where he announced his bid for the presidency in January, 1971.

[Sen. McGovern barred the struck Columbia Broadcasting System from his Sioux Falls headquarters today, the Associated Press reported.

[The network had said earlier its television coverage would not include "remote" camera pickups from any political headquarters except those of President Nixon and his Democratic opponent.

[But McGovern national headquarters in Washington announced the candidate did not wish to cooperate with CBS, which has substituted supervisory personnel for 1,200 cameramen, engineers and technicians who struck last Friday.]

Optimistic but admittedly tired, Sen. McGovern was visibly moved by a crowd of several hundred who waited up to three hours in near-freezing temperature at Sioux Falls airport for his 1 a.m. arrival.

"This is where it all began," he told the cheering crowd.

In a punishing campaign wind-up yesterday, Sen. McGovern walked up New York's Fifth Ave., exhorted thousands of supporters in downtown Philadelphia, was drenched in a thunderstorm in Wichita, Kansas, and at an airport rally in Long Beach, Calif., pleaded for a heavy voter turnout at the polls.

"We're going to say to all the special interests and all the wiretappers . . . you give us back our country," he told several thousand supporters who jammed the fence in front of the airport terminal.

But the frantic 11th-hour schedule that took the candidate 4,400 miles across the nation yesterday indicated that his strategists felt that vital states like California, Pennsylvania and New York were in the doubtful column.

The heavy campaigning took its toll. Sen. McGovern told reporters he had lost 10 pounds, and his voice, which threatened to give out last week, cracked several times in speeches yesterday.

Shriver Campaign Ends

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 7 (AP).—Sargent Shriver ended his vice-presidential campaign with a surprise visit to the Texas ranch of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. The candidate reported that Mr. Johnson and his wife had "put two in the box" for the McGovern-Shriver ticket.

Mr. Shriver was voting near his Rockville, Md., home today.

Mr. Johnson "wished us the best of luck" and was "totally explicit about the fact he is for the McGovern-Shriver ticket," Mr. Shriver told newsmen later.

9 Minor Party Candidates Run Against Hopelessness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—At least nine candidates offered themselves as alternatives to Richard M. Nixon and George S. McGovern in today's presidential voting. But their effect on the race was sure to be minimal, with none getting any electoral votes.

But at least two of the candidates, one on the right and one on the left, felt that their campaigns influenced enough voters to cause the Republicans and Democrats to take their ideas, if not their candidacies, seriously.

They are Rep. John G. Schmitz, a California Republican congressman who succeeded George C. Wallace as the American party candidate, and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the baby doctor and anti-war activist, who ran as the People's party candidate.

Gov. Wallace carried five states and got a total of 9.8 million popular votes in 1968. Rep. Schmitz, campaigning on an anti-Communist theme, did not expect to come anywhere near that. Rep. Schmitz's name was on the ballot in 33 states. Dr. Spock was on the ballot in 10 states.

Here is a rundown of minor party tickets in today's voting, in anywhere from one to 33 states (presidential candidate first, vice-presidential candidate second):

- American party—Rep. Schmitz and Thomas J. Anderson.
- People's party—Dr. Spock and Julius Hobson.
- Socialist Workers party—Linda Jeness and Andrew Pulley.
- Communist party—Gus Hall and Jarvis Tyner.
- Socialist Labor party—Louis Fisher and Genevieve Gunderson.
- Libertarian party—John Hospers and Theodora Nathan.
- Prohibition party—Earle Munn and Marshall Inchapher.
- Universal party—Gabriel Green.
- America First party—John V. Mahalchik.

Victory in Paris

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 8 (AP). — The 900,000-circulation Paris newspaper Le Parisien Libéré was on the streets here minutes after midnight Wednesday—just after 6 p.m. EST—with the headline: "Nixon Re-Elected Triumphantly."

Associated Press.

PRESIDENTIAL SLIP—President Nixon bending down in the booth to pick up ballot he dropped while voting in elementary school in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday.

Running Unopposed

43 Sure to Win Seats in House Before the Votes Are Counted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Of the more than 1,000 candidates seeking 435 House seats, 43 were sure winners as soon as the polls closed today.

They had no opposition.

Thirty-six are Democrats, seven are Republicans. All but two, Ray Thornton, of Arkansas, and Ronald Ginn, of Georgia, both Democrats, are incumbents.

The 41 incumbents, by states:

Arkansas—Bill Alexander and Wilbur D. Mills, Democrats.

California—John J. McFall, Democrat.

Florida—Robert L. F. Sikes and Don Fuqua, Democrats; Louis Frey jr., Republican.

Georgia—Dawson Mathias, Jack Brinkley, John J. Flynt jr., Phil M. Landrum and Robert G. Stephens jr., Democrats.

Illinois—Tom Railsback, Republican.

Louisiana—Hale Boggs, Joe D. Waggonner, John R. Rarick, John Breaux, Otto Passman and F. Edward Hebert, Democrats.

Massachusetts—Edward P. Boland, Harold D. Donohue and James A. Burke, Democrats; Margaret M. Heckler and Silvio O. Conte, Republicans.

Mississippi—James L. Whitten and G. V. Montgomery, Democrats.

North Carolina—David N. Henderson, Democrat.

Ohio—William H. Harsha, Republican.

Oregon—Al Ullman, Democrat.

South Carolina—Floyd Spence, Republican.

Tennessee—John J. Duncan, Republican.

Texas—Wright Patman, W. R. Poage, Jim Wright, John Young, Eligio de la Garza, Richard C. White, Omar Burleson, George Mahon and Abraham Kazen, Democrats.

Virginia—David E. Satterfield and W. C. Daniel, Democrats.

Louisiana's Rep. Boggs, the House Democratic leader, has been missing since the small plane he was traveling on was lost and presumed to have crashed somewhere in Alaska last Oct. 17.

Indians Reach Pact With U.S., Will End Building Take-Over

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Protesting Indians tonight reached an accord with government negotiators and agreed to leave the Bureau of Indian Affairs building, which they had held for almost a week, the White House said.

The provisions of the agreement were not immediately available, but Cheri Phillips of the White House press office said: "An agreement was reached and the Indians should be leaving Wednesday morning."

The meeting with the Indians had started around noon today and went on into the evening hours, the White House spokesman said.

Yesterday, a Circuit Court of Appeals delayed for two days a lower-court order for the arrest of the Indians. One Indian spokesman said that the demonstrators would destroy the building unless concessions were made.

Dennis Banks, field director of the American Indian Movement, said that the demonstrators were demanding the firing of Assistant Interior Secretary Harrison Loesch.

"The negotiators have strict instructions to lay down an ultimatum by midnight," Mr. Banks told newsmen. "If we receive no commitment by midnight, then the [Indian] negotiators have no alternative but to remove ourselves from the building and leave nothing."

Asked if that meant the building would be destroyed, Mr. Banks replied, "There has been no business conducted in this building for years and I am sure there will be no business conducted here after the Indians leave."

Mr. Banks said the principal topic of discussion was the firing of Mr. Loesch. If the White House gives assurance that Mr. Loesch will be dismissed, Mr. Banks said, the Indians will evacuate the building and then other points will be discussed with the government.

The Indians came to Washington last week in a campaign known as the "Trail of Broken Treaties" to protest their treatment by the government.

7 Vietnam Vets Plead Innocent of Convention Plot

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 7 (AP).—Seven members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a VVAW supporter pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of conspiring to disrupt the 1972 Republican Convention with guns, slingshots and fire bombs.

U.S. District Court Judge David Middlebrooks said their trial would begin as "early as possible" next year.

For six of the eight, it was the second arraignment on the same charges in three months. The original indictment, returned Aug. 24, was expanded to include Stanley K. Michelsen jr., 23, and John Briggs, 20, both of Gainesville.

Mr. Briggs is not a member of the VVAW.

Judge Middlebrooks lowered the $25,000 bonds of the original six to $10,000, matching those previously set for the new defendants.

The judge shut off efforts by defense lawyer Morton Stavis, of New York, to further reduce the bonds and, when Mr. Stavis persisted, warned the attorney he would bar him from practice in north Florida.

While pleading their innocence, the eight repeated an earlier VVAW tactic of confessing guilt to "crimes against the people of Indochina." The anti-war activists all said they had served in Vietnam.

1st Swiss Envoy in Hanoi

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The first Swiss ambassador to North Vietnam, Pierre Chatelai, arrived in Hanoi today to take up his post, the North Vietnam News Agency reported.

On First Full Day of Freeze

Britons Complain of Price Boosts

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Government offices were swamped today with complaints of price increases on the first full day of the three-month freeze designed to control inflation.

[A Labor motion critical of the government's overall economic program was defeated in the House of Commons tonight by 308 votes to 274, a government majority of 34.

[The motion said: "The government's mismanagement of the economy has caused the highest unemployment since the '30s, a massive increase in the cost of living and a substantial devaluation of the pound."]

The telephone calls, jamming switchboards at the Departments of Agriculture and of Trade and Industry, reflected the confusion surrounding the government's program, which calls for a "standstill" in prices, wages, rents and dividends. Officials took it all calmly, saying they expected such complaints and expressing confidence that the temporary effort would succeed.

The crucial question of whether the nation's unions would resort to militancy to protest the measures remained unanswered. There were strong statements from various union leaders, but no signs that they would seek to challenge the law by striking for higher wages during the standstill period.

Fortunately for the government, many of the big unions do not have any wage claims pending.

The standstill went into effect with Prime Minister Edward Heath's announcement yesterday. Technically, it will not become law until it clears Parliament in three or four weeks. But, as explained by officials, prices rising between now and the law's effective date could be pushed back to yesterday's levels.

Check of Shops

Despite the hundreds of calls today, a check of shops about London showed no pattern of price rises. The complaints seemed to focus on control-free items, such as fruit, meat, vegetables and fish. Other callers were merely seeking information on the program.

Mr. Heath, under fire again in the House of Commons from the Labor party opposition, heard some disappointing news tonight when the money markets closed. The pound, which the government hoped would be strengthened by the anti-inflation program, slipped slightly. After a strong start, it fell .65 cent to $2.3510, partly because of uncertainty over the reaction of trade unions.

About 1.2 million workers, including 900,000 government manual employees such as trashmen, obtained their pay increases shortly before the deadline yesterday. And London Transport announced today that 23,000 busmen settled their wage claim in time.

One union caught in the standstill was the National Union of Journalists. Under an agreement signed last January, provincial journalists were scheduled to receive pay increases of up to $7 a week in about two months. They must now wait until after the standstill.

In dealing with the problem of monitoring price increases, the government is relying primarily on complaints from the public and the press. It has not set up a new government agency but is counting on existing departments to police the standstill.

During the control period, it will not be against the law to raise either prices or wages. But failure to lower them to levels ordered by government ministers—levels existing as of yesterday—could bring court action.

While Mr. Heath obviously wants help from the public, he made it clear that calls to government offices in London were not the best way to provide it. In the Commons, he turned aside a suggestion that the government pay for long-distance calls, saying a housewife should first challenge the salesman of the goods, then either call or write local government offices.

In a speech tonight, Mr. Heath said he expected public opinion to prevent anyone from breaking the standstill law, "whether it be a trade union or employer." Accordingly, he said, it might not be necessary for the government to lean heavily on enforcement powers.

Mr. Heath met earlier with his ministers to work out the next phase of his anti-inflation program. He will try to resume talks with labor and industry for a voluntary program.

Can't Be Fired for Respecting Picket Line, High Court Rules

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that workers fired solely for refusing to cross fellow strikers' picket lines have an absolute right to get their jobs back.

In a dispute growing out of a California movers' strike, the high court said that employees who are victims of unfair labor practices may not be arbitrarily replaced on the job during a strike.

An opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart said: "Unconditional reinstatement of the discharged employees was proper for the simple reason that they were the victims of a plain unfair labor practice by their employer."

The case came to the high court from Santa Maria, Calif., where the teamsters union mounted an organizing campaign among moving companies in August 1967.

When the organizing effort bogged down, the teamsters called a strike against all the companies including the local outlets of International Van Lines.

Four International employees declined to cross the picket lines, and were fired.

Although the company said they were being replaced, no new workers were actually taken on during the walkout, according to testimony before the National Labor Relations Board and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

The four men—Robert and Manuel Vasquez, Richard Dicus and Salvador Casillas—appealed to the NLRB and the company was ordered to reinstate the men with back pay.

Economic Strikers

The company turned to the appeals court which agreed that the men were victims of unfair labor practices, but held that they were economic strikers not necessarily entitled to reinstatement.

In overturning the appeals court, the high court said, "Quite apart from any characterization of the strike that continued after the wrongful discharges occurred, the discharges themselves were a sufficient ground for the board's reinstatement order."

Although voting with the other justices, Harry A. Blackmun cautioned against a broad interpretation of the decision. He said:

"The finding of an unfair labor practice here is not to be read, therefore, as necessarily precluding an employer from reliance on appropriate justification other than permanent replacement."

United Press International.

IN RED SQUARE—From left, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, and President Nikolai Podgorny atop Lenin's tomb reviewing the military parade yesterday marking the 55th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Revolution Day Observed

Soviet Military Parade Shows Restraint

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—In tune with the Kremlin's current peace offensive, the Soviet armed forces presented a muted display of power today in their annual Revolution Day parade through Red Square.

Western military experts noted that the 30-minute military show, which preceded a two-and-a-half-hour civilian parade, was slightly shorter than last year.

Coming two weeks before the first preliminary sessions of the European security conference, which has been a goal of Soviet policy for almost two years, the display avoided direct attacks on any rival powers.

Defense Minister Andrei Grechko repeated standard Soviet declarations against "imperialism" but supported the concept of "peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems."

The Soviet Union "will go on rendering all-round aid to the peoples of Vietnam, of progressive Arab states and other countries fighting for freedom, national independence and social progress," Marshal Grechko said.

U.S. Not Mentioned

For the second year in a row, the armed forces chief did not specifically mention the United States in his speech. Moreover, one of the first floats in the parade reproduced a Pravda headline calling on the public to support the recent series of agreements signed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The entire ruling Politburo of 15 members headed by Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev viewed the display, but only Marshal Grechko spoke from the platform on the Lenin Mausoleum just outside the Kremlin.

Only a few thousand Muscovites saw the show in the huge square along with foreign diplomats, correspondents and government officials. Security was as severe as ever with special passes or invitations required for all those wishing to attend.

The entire show was carried by national television along with shots from other major cities that had their own parades. The day was overcast but temperatures hovered near the freezing mark, just cold enough to permit a light fall of snow.

Traditional Format

The parade followed its traditional format by starting exactly at 10 a.m. with a review of the participating troops by Marshal Grechko, an artillery salute, massed band rendition of the national hymn and the five-minute speech.

There was a dual theme this year—the 56th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution and 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet state by Lenin to replace the imperial Russian empire.

The last parade at which the Russians showed off a new weapon, the 40-ton T-62 tank, was in 1967.

"They dropped some of their older equipment this year because they apparently decided it was obsolete and did not replace it with anything new," a Western military expert said.

After the parade of about 300 vehicles ranging from jeeps to the biggest intercontinental rockets and 5,000 well-drilled troops, a stream of sport club, trade union and party members carrying paper flowers, flags and banners proclaiming production achievements and goals streamed through the square.

© Los Angeles Times

Luxembourg Acts To End TV Tax

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Luxembourg government today proposed to parliament to abolish radio and television taxes which cost more to collect than they bring into the state treasury.

The proposal was made in the 1973 state budget, which came up for debate in parliament today.

Luxembourgers pay 96 francs ($2.2) per year for a radio set and twice that amount for a television set.

The administration has argued that registering all radio and television sets and keeping track of the owners' caused more work than was warranted by the receipts.

11 Given Death in Morocco In Plot to Assassinate King

KENITRA, Morocco, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A military tribunal today imposed death sentences on 11 leaders of a mid-air attempt to assassinate King Hassan on Aug. 16.

The verdicts were passed after a three-week trial of 220 air force officers and men accused of complicity in strafing the king's Boeing-727 aircraft as he returned from a visit to France.

Jet fighters from Kenitra air base were used in the dramatic attack on the royal airliner, which was riddled with rocket and cannon fire over Tetuan.

The crippled airliner landed safely at Rabat airport with the 43-year-old king unhurt. At least eight persons were killed and 47 wounded when other fighter planes strafed the airport, according to an official report.

The tribunal acquitted 177 of the accused.

Among those sentenced to death by firing squad were Lt. Col. Mohammed Amokrane, 34, former deputy chief of the air force, and Maj. Kouera el-Wafi, 38, former commander of the Kenitra Air Base. They had pleaded guilty of trying to kill the king.

The prosecutor asked 14 death sentences.

Prison Terms

The tribunal also sentenced 32 defendants to prison terms ranging from three to 20 years.

Col. Amokrane and Maj. Wafi also confessed to plotting to overthrow the regime with former Defense Minister Mohammed Ki[illegible]kir, who is said to have m[illegible] minded the plot. Gen. [illegible] was found shot dead eight [illegible] after the plot failed.

Death sentences were also [illegible]ed on Lt. Lyazid Midaoui [illegible] Capt. Larbi Bel Hadj, who [illegible] in charge of base security [illegible] the control tower oper[illegible] respectively.

The seven others sentenc[illegible] death were at the controls [illegible] F-5 fighter planes which a[illegible]ed the royal airliner or s[illegible] Rabat airport.

Misled by Oufkir

The accused said durin[illegible] trial that they had been [illegible] by Gen. Oufkir, one of the [illegible] closest aides for more th[illegible] decade, into believing tha[illegible] royal regime was "dissolut[illegible] corrupt."

The accused said that [illegible] Ouf-kir had told them the [illegible] had to be prevented from [illegible]ing over power to the p[illegible] parties.

The prosecution charged [illegible] Gen. Oufkir had planned [illegible] up a fascist regime un[illegible] revolutionary council.

King Hassan indicated [illegible] the trial opened that the [illegible]tary tribunal would be h[illegible] with the air force men th[illegible] was earlier this year with [illegible] army officers and cadets in[illegible] in last year's abortive army [illegible] against the monarch in Sk[illegible]

Paternal Clemency

Asked if he had anythi[illegible] say in his defense, Maj. Wa[illegible] the tribunal today that sin[illegible] capture he had been treated [illegible] "paternal clemency and m[illegible]nimity" by the king.

He added: "This means I [illegible] completely changed my op[illegible] about the king, whom [illegible] depicted as a demon. I know [illegible] the demon was the man who [illegible] the dark glasses—Oufkir."

Gen. Oufkir always wore [illegible] glasses because he suffered [illegible] serious eye trouble.

Truss Cable Suggested for Tower of Pisa

PISA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The leaning tower of Pisa "is ill, indeed gravely ill," the man responsible for its preservation declared today.

Prof. Ubaldo Lumini, the city's superintendent of monuments, suggested in an interview with the Italian news agency Italia that the ancient tower should be attached by a cable to another specially built tower outside the square where it stands.

The cable could be attached to the leaning tower about 15 to 20 meters from the ground to exert a pull of about 20 tons, sufficient to stop any further movement, he said.

Prof. Lumini said that something must be done quickly, because the monument is on the point of entering a "dangerous phase, which could remain stationary for several years more, or could come to a crisis tomorrow."

Fog Covers No[illegible] Of Italy 5th D[illegible]

MILAN, Nov. 7 (AP).—[illegible] Italian airports were shut [illegible] for the fifth successive day [illegible] by thick fog, which also ha[illegible]ed road traffic and d[illegible] trains.

The plains between Milan [illegible] Turin have been under fog [illegible] Friday. Visibility was reduc[illegible] a few yards.

The Milan airports of Mal[illegible] and Linate as well as the C[illegible] Airport of Turin have been [illegible]ed for an average of 18 [illegible] daily since Friday.

هكذا من الأصل

lende Said Set 12-Day ip Abroad

cow, Havana, UN, ico on Itinerary

TIAGO, Chile, Nov. 7 —President Salvador Al- plans a 12-day visit to , the United Nations head- s in New York, Moscow lavana beginning Nov. 20, at the Presidential Palace

life generally back to after 26 days of nation- rikes that cost the country imated $200 million, Mr. e is making plans for a y abroad.

palace sources said that llende plans to leave San- n Nov. 20 for Mexico City nfer with President Luis rria.

will go to New York, per- for only one day, for an UN visit. His next stop be Moscow, the palace said.

Allende's purpose in visit- Soviet Union was unclear esumably, he would confer p Russian leaders before o Havana, the sources said. Allende is authorized un- constitution to leave Chile naximum of 15 days with- ding permission from the ss, which is dominated by lon parties.

12-day schedule would get ck with a safe margin of gainst the deadline.

ourney follows the govern- withdrawal last night of te-of-siege decree that had 20 of Chile's 25 provinces nilitary control during the

dnight-to-dawn curfew was ast Sunday night once a settlement was assured.

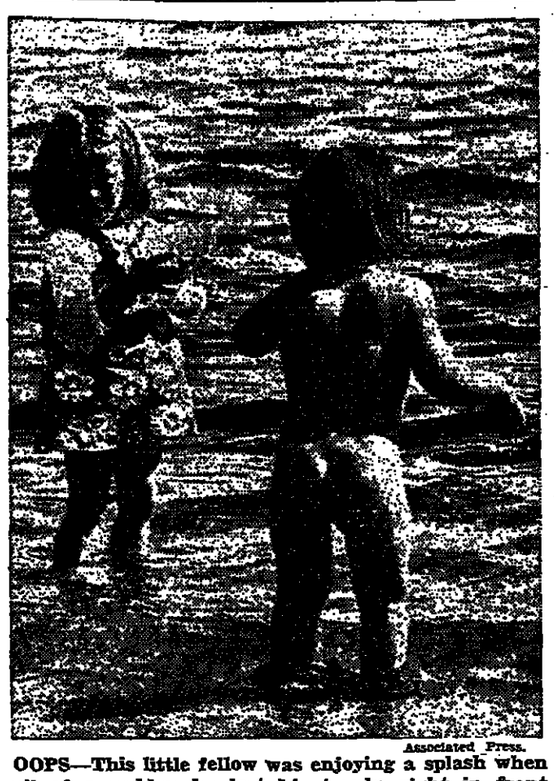
end of the walkouts was d with a pledge by Gen. Prats, the new interior r, to "do justice" to the demands for an end to alization of private in-

Prats also retains his post y commander.

e is no deadline apparent- working out a specific set- t with the strikers.

Strike

LETTA, Malta, Nov. 7 (UPI). teen labor unions repre- g 80 percent of Malta's civil-service workers today a one-day strike for Friday test the suspension of 14 ment garage workers who d to do extra work.



Associated Press.

OOPS—This little fellow was enjoying a splash when all of a sudden he lost his trunks right in front of a very attractive young lady. And with the look she gave him, it was enough to make anyone blush.

67 Bolivian Convicts Arrive In Cuba; Escaped Titicaca Isle

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Sixty-seven political prisoners who broke out of a Bolivian jail after a soccer match with their guards arrived here by special plane last night.

A Cuban airliner had earlier flown to Peru, where the escapees had first sought refuge after their breakout last Thursday, and picked them up.

Foreign correspondents were not allowed at Havana international airport to see their arrival. But Cuban journalists who had been previously screened were seen going onto the apron to meet them.

The prisoners escaped from a camp on the island of Coati, on Lake Titicaca, 14,000 feet up in the Bolivian Andes near the border with Peru.

One of them told reporters in Lima yesterday that after the football match they overpowered the guards and crossed the lake in rowboats and a launch to the Peruvian shore.

He said five prisoners were shot dead by the guards during the breakout.

In La Paz, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry said four escaped convicts had been recaptured, one surrendered voluntarily and two were still at large in South America.

The spokesman denied that five of the fugitives had been killed.

Bolivian Interior Minister Mario Adett Zamora said yesterday that 30 convicts who remained behind will be freed shortly as a reward for refusing to join the fugitives.

But the ministry spokesman today said a military mission which went to Coati to investigate reported that only nine prisoners had remained behind.

Amin Hails Asians' Ouster Amid Confusion on Deadline

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 7 (AP).—Amid some confusion over the deadline by which the last of Uganda's noncitizen Asians must leave, President Idi Amin declared today that the "battle" to bring about their expulsion had been won.

In a statement marking the *Moslem feast of Id Ul-Fitr*, Gen. Amin stated: "Today, the seventh of November, also happens to be the day on which the people of Uganda are witnessing the end of one chapter of the history of this country and the beginning of another.

"Today, the last of the people who have to leave the country because of the economic war will have done so."

Gen. Amin went on to warn that the expulsion of the Asians was "merely the first battle in the war we have declared," and that Ugandans would have to work hard and put up with "temporary inconveniences" to win the coming battle to bring the economy under Ugandan control.

Wednesday Deadline?

But, while Gen. Amin's statement indicated that the last Asian expellees would have to be out by tonight, other government statements have indicated that the deadline is tomorrow night.

Ten days ago, the Information Ministry, explaining the expulsion legislation, said the Asians would have to leave "on or before November 8." And later today, the government confirmed that deadline.

Certainly not all the Asians who are going will have left by tonight. The last flight taking stateless Asians to Italy, on their way to the United States, is due to leave tomorrow morning. Several flights are due out later tomorrow, bound for refugee camps in Europe under the auspices of the United Nations.

By last night 3,987 Asians had registered at the UN center here, but only 1,568 of these had actually left the country.

Virtually all the 36,000 or so Asians who are settling in Britain, Canada, Australia and India will have left Uganda by tonight.

Libya Reported Set for an Israeli Attack From Sea

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (AP).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi was reported yesterday to have prepared Libya for an Israeli sea attack he believes may be made in retaliation for his support of the Palestinian guerrillas.

Extra security measures have been enforced at the country's oil installations and the main ports of Tripoli and Benghazi, the Beirut newspaper Al Anwar reported.

Al Anwar is known to have close relations with Col. Qadhafi's government. It said the plan followed reprisal threats voiced by Israeli leaders after the hijack of a West German airliner by guerrillas Oct. 29.

The hijackers obtained the release of three other guerrillas involved in the Munich Olympic massacre of 11 Israeli athletes and flew them to safety in Tripoli, Libya, before releasing the commandeered plane and its crew.

Al Anwar said Col. Qadhafi's government has "compiled diplomatic intelligence" that Israel might strike from the sea because Libya is hardly within the range of its fighter-bombers.

It said the security precautions were based on the assumption Israeli submarines might land commando forces to sabotage Libyan ports or oil installations.

3 Arabs Wounded In Gaza Explosion

GAZA, Nov. 7 (AP).—An Arab guerrilla hurled an explosive at an Israeli civilian vehicle on the main street of occupied Gaza City, wounding three Arab bystanders, the Israeli military command said today.

An army patrol later discovered another explosive in the same area, apparently thrown at the same time but which did not explode. Army sappers detonated the bomb, eyewitnesses reported.

Meanwhile, United Nations cease-fire observers in the Golan Heights on Israel's northern border with Syria reported small-arms fire was aimed at their outpost today. No casualties were reported.

News Analysis

The Strength of Weakness In the Vietnam Peace Game

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The North Vietnamese have professed not to believe that the United States is seriously concerned about Saigon's objections to the cease-fire agreement negotiated by Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's representative.

But President Nguyen Van Thieu does, in fact, have a real trump to play. His power is precisely the power of weakness, of South Vietnam's dependence on the United States for the "chance of survival" that President Nixon and two presidents before him pledged repeatedly.

As a former U.S. official who is a veteran of Vietnam policy planning put it, "The American public just doesn't realize the enormous leverage Thieu has, especially in the period just before our elections."

"The U.S. government has an obsessive fear that if we push too hard, the whole thing can collapse on us," he said.

Mr. Thieu, according to this official, "is probably telling the U.S. in private, as he did in 1968 when negotiations were starting, 'If you insist, gentlemen, I will take no responsibility for what happens.'"

"There may be panic, rout, and you will have a Dunkirk situation trying to get your men out," he went on. "That is up to you."

Aid Cutoff Threat

It is evident, as Hanoi keeps pointing out, that the United States could simply threaten to cut off all aid to Mr. Thieu and that he would then be forced to accept the deal Washington has made or expect to be ousted. But it is also evident to U.S. and Saigon officials that such a threat would probably boomerang on the United States by exploding any semblance of a "peace with honor."

If the war were to be ended in chaos and visible disintegration of the South Vietnamese government, it would be hard for the United States to avoid the label of "surrender," which Mr. Nixon has said he will never accept, and even harder to justify having kept the fighting going for so long.

That nightmare has haunted Washington policy officials ever since 1963, when the United States sanctioned the fall of Ngo Dinh Diem. The aftermath of the coup against him was 18 months of revolving-door governments.

The Saigon administration's hold on South Vietnam was so gravely weakened that in less than two years, North Vietnam was within reach of a military victory. It took bombing of the North and, eventually, half a million soldiers to prevent it.

It is not a situation that Washington would care to confront again. Mr. Thieu knows that, and the knowledge is his secret strength. Now, however, Washington has abandoned long-cherished hopes for defeat of the Communist forces and victory for Saigon. Washington has agreed to settle for a compromise that would convert the war into a political struggle. With luck, that could go on for several years before one side emerged dominant. With a miracle, Saigon might even win.

But Mr. Thieu is a shrewd and extremely cautious man. He consults astrologers, has a string of fortune-tellers and does everything he can to avoid relying on luck.

Essentially, he would prefer even now to keep trying for a military victory and refuse the risk of any compromise. Mr. Kissinger apparently convinced him that the United States simply would not continue to support that policy and that some compromise was inevitable.

The rushed military aid program to South Vietnam before a cease-fire and the effort to improve terms of the agreement with Hanoi are aimed at convincing Mr. Thieu that his chances are better than he seems to think.

That is the carrot that the United States is giving Saigon, because its own rhetoric over a decade makes it fear the danger of using a stick. Mr. Thieu could not resist a determined Washington set on getting out.

The United States, no longer so worried about Communism in Southeast Asia, now that it is improving relations with Moscow and Peking, nonetheless cannot resist Mr. Thieu's warning of collapse if he is pressed too harshly.

That is the minuet of power currently linking Washington and Saigon, a dance where strength is muscleound and weakness the defiant menace.

The outcome remains to be seen. Mr. Thieu's major disadvantage is the war-weariness of his people and the effects that the glimpse of a coming peace must have on their willingness to go on killing and dying. Washington now seems content to let time work on the tough and wily president a little longer.

Without firm American backing, he would almost certainly fall. But without him, the U.S. administration sees no orderly, seemly way to leave Vietnam. That is the dilemma.

United Press International.

CARRYING ON—A South Vietnamese soldier, wounded in the mouth, writing out orders to call in an air strike on Communist positions along Highway 13 at Chanh Tanh.

Aide Hints at Signal From Hanoi

U.S. Expects Peace Talks Movement Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

singer's meeting with Mr. Tho, but he added that "certain things will become apparent in a few days" which would answer that question.

In the past, a Kissinger-Tho meeting has been signaled when Hanoi announced that Mr. Tho was going to Paris. He had returned to Hanoi from Paris in mid-October after negotiating the nine-point accord with Mr. Kissinger between Oct. 8 and 12.

Meanwhile, the State Department expressed some irritation yesterday over an article in yesterday's edition of The New York Times that quoted an official as saying that the United States had no "long-range" plan to help out the people of Indochina once the war ended.

Charles W. Bray 3d, the department spokesman, said that the official was misinformed. He said that staff-level contingency plans for postwar development go back several years and that, in recent weeks and months, intensive work has been going on.

"The planning has reached the stage where consideration of the problem is going on at very high levels," Mr. Bray said. He said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers has been meeting almost daily with his top aides to explore what can be done.

"We have made it clear that we will be prepared to engage in very substantial programs in Indochina following hostilities," he said. But Mr. Bray said that some "final decisions" remain to be made, including the magnitude and the type of aid—direct or multilateral.

One official, Roderic L. O'Connor, has been named assistant administrator for special projects in the Agency for International Development and has been told to concentrate on getting the contingency plans ready for use, Mr. Bray said.

A State Department official involved in these matters said that most of the contingency work has been aimed at "what is known," that is, what kind of relief and reconstruction will be needed in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. He said that it was not known whether North Vietnam would seek American aid, although in the past Hanoi has demanded "reparations."

The administration last year offered to contribute $7.5 billion to overall postwar Indochina relief, with about $2.5 billion earmarked for North Vietnam. One official said that those were good "benchmarks." He also predicted that Congress, which has urged an end to the war, would not block appropriation of such funds.

'Slow Disintegration' Feared

Opposition Sources in Saigon Report Communist Contacts

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Agents of the National Liberation Front have initiated several contacts in Saigon with members of the anti-government, non-Communist opposition in recent weeks, apparently in preparation for a cease-fire and the coming political struggle, according to opposition sources here.

The sources, who asked not to be identified because of the dangers of even talking about contacts with the Communists here, said that they feared that the Communist overtures might lead to "slow disintegration" of the nationalist political spectrum here because there has been no corresponding opening to the opposition from the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"We are living out a drama," said one of the men with knowledge of the contacts, a prominent man well known to foreigners and South Vietnamese here. "They are coming to certain of our people in Saigon and saying, 'We recognize you as men worthy of respect; we must work together.'"

The contacts are preliminary in nature, the sources say. But, they add, "in the past, such attempts at contact were usually refused out-of-hand. Now, with the new situation, there is a greater tendency to go along with it."

Intentions Unclear

The intentions of the Communists so far are not clear.

What bothered one informed politician about the Communist contacts is that "the opposition is paralyzed, vis-à-vis President Thieu and vis-à-vis the Communists. So any movement like this can only benefit the side that makes the contacts first," he said.

Indeed, Saigon's opposition, so far, has been unable to profit from the new political conditions that have been created by the imminence of a cease-fire agreement. They cannot unite in disagreement with Mr. Thieu this time, but neither can they bring themselves to join in supporting his opposition to the peace pact.

Opposition leaders interviewed during the last two weeks blame both Mr. Thieu and the Americans here for this situation. The leaders say that the president has made no serious attempt to consult them or enable them to participate in the political process, and they say that the Americans, fearing disorder, have not yet given any sign that they are willing to consider backing someone else as an alternative to Mr. Thieu.

The fundamental policy of American support for the Thieu government has not changed and would not be required to under the published terms of the draft cease-fire agreement, which would permit Mr. Thieu to stay on after a cease-fire.

As the broad spectrum of fractionalized opposition movements here see it, Mr. Thieu represents only a small part of South Vietnamese political life—the extreme right. Nobody else is permitted to have an active role, and the president, distrustful of democratic processes, has suspended them and ruled largely by decree since the beginning of the North Vietnamese offensive in the spring.

Now that a peace settlement may be near, opposition leaders believe, Mr. Thieu will have to accept whatever the Americans and the North Vietnamese work out. The principal opposition leaders here—the southern Catholics, led by such men as Senate chairman Nguyen Van Huyen, Buddhists led by Sen. Vu Van Mau, and inspired by Gen. (Ret.) Duong Van Minh, opposition deputies under lawyer Tran Van Tuyen—have expressed the same fears as Mr. Thieu about certain provisions of the draft accord. These include the nature and power of the proposed three-sided National Council of Reconciliation and Concord as provided for in the draft agreement and a cease-fire that would leave more than 45,000 North Vietnamese troops in place in South Vietnam. These fears have left the opposition largely paralyzed.

They cannot attack Mr. Thieu too strongly because they share his position on the agreement. But they continue to oppose his monopoly of political power in the government, which leaves them with no channel to express their opposition or make it effective, and wish he would step down in favor of some kind of collective leadership.

Stand Doubted

None of the opposition figures interviewed believes that Mr. Thieu will be as adamant as he says he is in speeches about opposing the draft agreement.

Most of the opposition, including Gen. Minh, has expressed strong reservations about the draft agreement.

In particular, opposition leaders fear that, after a cease-fire in place, the Communists will take advantage of further American troop withdrawals to launch new attacks or to carry out a campaign of assassination and terrorism to gradually extend political control.

The result of all this has been that the balance of forces among the non-Communist ranks and between the government and the opposition has not changed so far. Few in the opposition believe that a peace settlement will be workable unless it does.

"We must have a liberation of all the forces that have been suppressed and contained by the government before we can have any kind of national reconciliation," Ho Va Minh, an influential supporter of Gen. Minh, said. "We should have collective leadership and show to the other side that we have concord among ourselves before we can hope to work together with them."

Peace Award Declined by Kissinger

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Council of Churches of the City of New York offered Henry A. Kissinger one of its Family of Man bronze medallions for "excellence in the field of peace," but Mr. Kissinger declined, it was disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman for the organization of Protestant churches confirmed that the selection of President Nixon's national security adviser and chief peace negotiator was made in September.

Brandt Meets Romanian

BONN, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt today met for half an hour with Interior Minister Ion Stanescu of Romania, a government spokesman said. Relations between the two countries and international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and air piracy were at the center of their talks, he said.

Golan Mortar Attack

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Nahal Golan sector of the occupied Golan Heights came under mortar fire from Syria last night, a military spokesman said today. There were no casualties or damage, the sopkesman said, adding that Israeli forces did not return fire.

Vietnam War Off From Low 9-Day Level

81 'Incidents' Listed; U.S. Jet, 2 Fliers Lost

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Vietnam war was reported by South Vietnamese and United States military spokesmen to have continued at a relatively routine level today and slightly below the level for the last nine days.

An American command spokesman announced that an F-4 tactical fighter-bomber failed to return early today to Takhli air base, in Thailand, from an unspecified mission over the North Vietnamese panhandle. He said that the plane's two pilots were listed as missing and that search and rescue operations had been ended. It was the third F-111 reported missing in the last [illegible] weeks.

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese announced that during the 24-hour period ending this morning, a total of 81 "enemy-initiated incidents" against South Vietnamese troops and civilians had been reported to headquarters here. Among them were 61 rocket, artillery and mortar firings.

The release did not indicate how many incidents were initiated by Saigon forces. It did say, however, that South Vietnamese airborne elements engaged "the enemy" in several places in the hills west of Quang Tri City.

Central Highlands Battle

The most serious reported Communist attack came in the Central Highlands at about midnight. There, according to the release, "initial reports from the field indicated an estimated [illegible] enemy killed in the action." South Vietnamese casualties were given as three killed and [illegible] wounded.

The U.S. command, meanwhile, said American pilots flew more than 90 tactical strikes in North Vietnam and 355 strikes in South Vietnam. Four missions of three planes or less were flown by B-52 pilots over North Vietnam, and 21 such missions were flown over South Vietnam. South Vietnamese pilots were said to have flown 138 missions over South Vietnam.

Yesterday the United States military strength in South Vietnam was reported to have been 32,200 as of Nov. 2, a reduction of 1,500 from the previous week. Troops listed as "other free world forces," mostly South Koreans, were listed as numbering 38,500.

Cambodia Air Strike

HIGHWAY FOUR, Cambodia, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—American fighter-bombers today broke the back of yet another Vietnamese Communist attack on this important highway linking Phnom Penh with the coast.

Air strikes were called during a seven-hour engagement when Viet Cong forces attacked the front-line village of Mohssaing, 35 miles southwest of the Cambodian capital. Thirty Viet Cong bodies were later found round the village, almost all of them killed by the air strikes, according to officers on the spot.

The engagement left ground forces in a stalemate position with the Cambodians unable to move entrenched North Vietnamese and Viet Cong and with the Communists unable to extend their grip on the vital road.

Road Cut Wednesday

Communist forces overran a garrison last Wednesday at the nearby district town of Trapeang Kraleng and burnt it down, cutting the road for the first time in a year.

In recent months the road has been carrying convoys of imported rice to the capital to meet a domestic harvest failure and American military supplies from the port of Kompong Som.

Fighting also continued today on Highway Five, 36 miles from the capital, where Communist forces have cut the road bringing rice from Cambodia's only surplus area in the northwest. Military sources reported today that the last river convoy bringing rice to Phnom Penh from the interior was attacked last week.

Hanoi Denounces Nixon's Requests To Revise Treaty

SAIGON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—North Vietnam said today that President Nixon's public requests for changes in the draft peace treaty are "unreasonable and unrealizable."

The Radio Hanoi broadcast monitored in Saigon stopped short of completely rejecting the American request for further discussions of the proposed peace pact.

"Everyone still remembers that in his Nov. 2 [campaign] speech, Nixon held a series of unreasonable and unrealizable demands for the condition of the signing of a Vietnam peace accord," the radio commentary said.

Mr. Nixon said in that speech that he would never sign a treaty that brought "peace with dishonor." He said several linguistic ambiguities still had to be discussed with the North Vietnamese.

So far as is known, there have been no Washington-Hanoi meetings on the rewriting of one or more sections of the treaty, although Nixon aide Henry Kissinger called for another negotiating session at a news conference Oct. 26.

United Press International.

'ERIMENT IN SAFETY—Workman checking prototype of a low-cost safety car :r it was tested at the Naval Air Station test facility at Lakehurst, N.J. Front tion of the car is plastic foam, made from combination of plastics, and is ut eight inches thick. The steering wheel is collapsible. The entire car is ned in tubular steel, much more expensive than flat steel, but twice as strong.

Obituaries

ward Long, 64, Ex-Senator From Missouri

. Mo., Nov. 7 (AP).—U.S. Sen. Edward Long, l yesterday of an ap- heart attack suffered at m near this northeast town.

ong, a Democrat, whose career began in 1936, ated in a bid for re-elec- the Senate in 1968. He e Democratic primary to P. Eagleton, then lieute- ernor of Missouri. Sen. went on to win the eat, which he still holds. ong headed a Senate in- on into federal wire- in 1965.

ay, 1967, Life magazine t Mr. Long had misused ate subcommittee's inves- in an effort to help 's Union president James a. The magazine said Long got $48,000 in legal fees from Morris Shenker of St. Louis, then an attorney for Hoffa.

Mr. Long said that the fees resulted from his referring five clients to Mr. Shenker, that the cases had no connection with the Teamsters Union and that Mr. Shenker was not Hoffa's attorney in 1963 and 1964 when the $48,000 was paid.

In 1968, Life magazine accused Mr. Long of helping to halt a public housing project in St. Louis and to have it redesigned to use gas instead of electric heat to accommodate a Pipefitters Union local which, the magazine said, had contributed to his re-election campaign fund Mr. Long denied the allegations, which were said to have played a large part in his defeat in the primary.

Leased to Ease 'rison Crowding

AHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 7 Florida's prison system is crowded that a Fort ale motel is being con- into a temporary prison to help ease the load. te's corrections director, Vainwright, said today. nnounced plans to lease rway Motel for $9,000 for onths while a community ons center is being built by Pompano. About 60 s taking part in a work- program and not regarded s will be housed in the e said.

India Releases 100 Pakistani Women, Infants

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A group of 100 Pakistani women and children went home today in a plane chartered by the International Red Cross after nearly 11 months' detention in India.

They are part of the 338 Pakistani prisoners India is releasing as a goodwill gesture on the eve of the Moslem festival of Ramadan. The others, including some sick and wounded soldiers, are to be repatriated tomorrow and Thursday.

India has been holding some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners since the war last December, most of them civilians and troops who surrendered to Indian forces in former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

Meanwhile, senior Indian and Pakistani Army commanders resumed talks at the Pakistani border post of Wagah today in a further attempt to settle the prolonged dispute over the truce line in Kashmir.

Prince Virginio Orsini

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP).—Prince Virginio Filippo Orsini, 80, duke of Gravina and member of one of the most ancient and noble families of Rome, died of a heart attack today.

Prince Orsini, who fought in World War I and in the Spanish Civil War on Generalissimo Franco's side as a pilot, had lived for several years in the United States.

French Kidnapper, Jail-Breaker Caught

SOISSONS, France, Nov. 7 (AP).—Police today shot into the tires of a stolen car and without a struggle, arrested Michel Fauqueux, who escaped from prison early Saturday while serving a 15-year term for kidnapping.

Fauqueux, 29, was convicted of abducting three-year-old Sophie Duguet while she was walking along a country road in 1969 and holding her four days before collecting a million-franc ransom.

Paris' Consul In Zaragoza Dies of Burns

Wounded in Bomb Attack Last Week

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Nov. 7 (UPI).—French Consul Roger Tur today died of the injuries suffered when leftist youths bombed his offices five days ago, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Tur, 68, suffered third-degree burns over 40 percent of his body in the attack. According to leaflets scattered on the campus of Zaragoza University, the bombing was a reprisal for a recent crackdown by French authorities on Basque separatists who had fled to France.

Garcia Ruiz, director of the Social Security Hospital, said Mr. Tur died at 11:45 a.m. His wife of 45 years, Madeleine, and his brother, Maurice, were at his bedside.

Mr. Tur, an industrialist, had been French consul here since 1935.

Chief of state Francisco Franco transmitted his condolences to French President Georges Pompidou, the official news agency, Cifra, said.

The French Embassy said Mr. Tur will be buried in his native town, Nimes.

Earlier Death of Envoy

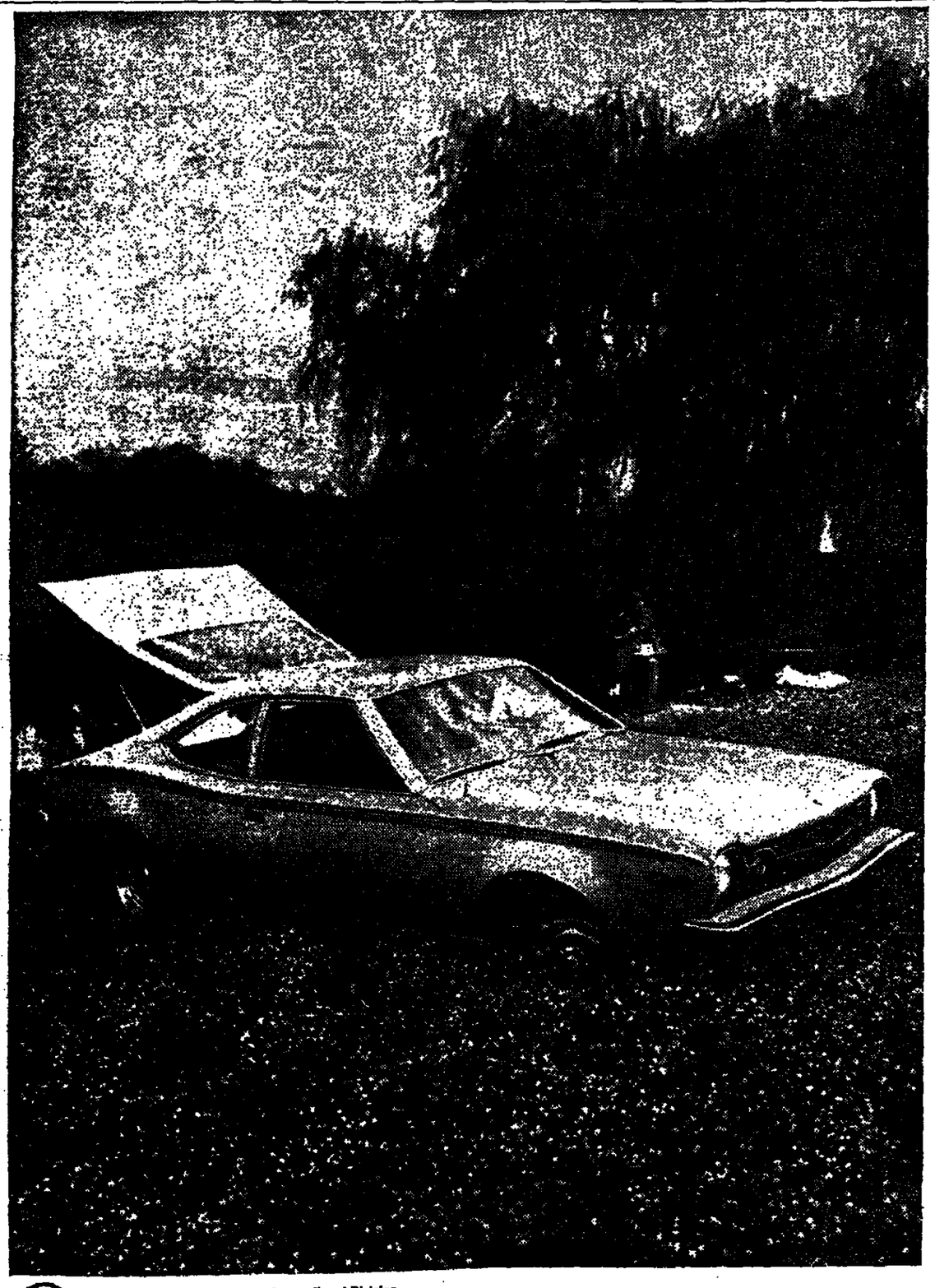
His was the second recent violent death of Frenchmen representing their country in troubled areas abroad. Pierre Susini, 52, France's top diplomat in North Vietnam, died Oct. 20 of burns suffered Oct. 11 when a U.S. bomb "insadvertently" hit the French mission in Hanoi during an air raid.

The consulate in Zaragoza was attacked Thursday by three youths who bound Mr. Tur and daubed him with red paint, then set off an incendiary bomb and fled. Two of Mr. Tur's employees were also injured in the bombing.

Three Zaragoza University students have been seized by police and allegedly have admitted the attack. The suspects—identified as Alvaro Noguera, 20, Jose Antonio Mellado, 21, and Luis Javier Segarra, 21—face a court-martial and possible death sentences under Spain's anti-terrorism laws, political sources said.

The three reportedly said they were members of a leftist underground group which calls itself the Collective of the Hammer and Sickle. Political sources said they had never heard of an organization with that name.

One of the students was arrested as he was attempting to cross the border into France, police said Saturday. Another youth was shot dead at one of the police roadblocks.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8—Wednesday, November 8, 1972 *

Early Frost in Britain

Like Mr. Nixon, Prime Minister Heath has been forced into a policy he has long resisted: the *imposition of controls over* wages, prices, rents and dividends. Galloping inflation, moving at an even faster pace than that which the American President sought to check, a pound that is just as uneasy as was the dollar, has had an impact upon the Conservative government similar to that which moved the Republican administration a year ago.

Historically, the British would seem better able to cope with this system of controls than the Americans. The record of British compliance with elaborate checks on income and expenditure during, and for years after, World War II, was almost unique in the capitalist world. But that was some time ago, the emergency was palpable in the bombs that fell on British soil and the troopships carrying men to the fighting fronts, or returning with cargoes of the wounded. The pressures now are far subtler, far less easy to characterize in starkly simple terms, far more more susceptible to pleas of particular unfairness in their application.

Moreover, the forces that have caused the application of controls are precisely those which have to be controlled—that is, the war now is not against some alien enemy, but against domestic wages and prices and those who seek to raise them. To stimulate production, and thus maintain British trade, requires incentives—and it is just those incentives that must be limited.

In the United States, the complex business of inspiring an expansion of employment through investment while at the same time controlling inflation brought about many anomalies that have been capitalized upon by the opposition during the campaign just ended. In Britain, the political opposition, including the labor unions that are an integral part of it, have more weapons of protest and obstruction at their command than were available to either Democrats or the unions in America, and the British national mood, heated by the debate over the Common Market, makes it less easy to keep controls effective at this time.

What Britain faces now, however, and what America has been confronting for the past year, is common to virtually all the industrialized West—and, for that matter, to Japan. It is the penalty of technological affluence, of the rising aspirations it engenders and of the inevitable limits that must be imposed upon those aspirations, when the limits of economic expansion begin to loom. It constitutes what the Commmunists are wont to call one of the contradictions of capitalism. But modern capitalism has methods for coping with such a crisis that the older capitalism would have despised. Those methods can be both realistic and humane—if government and people combine to make them work.

The Mideast 'Peace Vacuum'

Progress towards a Vietnam settlement leaves the Mideast conspicuously isolated as the one big problem area where nothing much positive seems to be going on. It's a "peace vacuum," if you will. In earlier days and moods, the United States might have rushed in with a "peace initiative." Fortunately, this seems unlikely now. Not only is the taste of Mr. Nixon's first-term initiative, the late "Rogers Plan," still fresh and bitter but awareness has spread that it was precisely American haste to bring about a settlement which helped produce the 1969-70 crisis—the Egyptian-Israeli military confrontation, overlaid by Soviet-American political confrontation—whose easing took the next two years.

It is worth saying this now if only to make the point that the American presidential contest has not undermined American diplomacy. Competition for Jewish voters has indeed led both parties to make any number of silly and unnecessary statements—statements of a sort to make President Sadat complain of the United States' "insane support" for Israel. But the complaint is not so important as the conclusion Mr. Sadat draws from it. If he concludes that Egypt must seek peace not through Washington but with Tel Aviv—that peace is as much a matter of the relationship between nations as of the disposition of territory—then the campaign hyperbole will have served a useful purpose. If he concludes that the hyperbole represents merely a distasteful interlude before resumption of another American effort to impose a settlement, then the opposite holds. Mr. Sadat's judgment presumably will also be affected by the word that comes from Washington after the election.

No matter who sends that word, the situation in Egypt may have more promise than is commonly perceived. Moscow had put its men into Egypt to tempt a Soviet-American showdown for reasons of its own; now that Mr. Sadat has ousted the Russian advisers and experts, he is at last—if he so chooses—master of his own policy. The Russian withdrawal unquestionably erodes much of the real fear and the pretext of danger that made Israeli diplomacy so rigid in the past. Mr. Sadat might encourage further Israeli flexibility by moving towards talks on reopening the Suez Canal. Continued delay and indecision play directly into the most hardline Israelis' hands. The longer Mr. Sadat waits, the more political pressure he puts himself under at home, and the more his Arab friends cut their own deals with the United States—look at, variously, Yemen, Sudan, Algeria and Saudi Arabia.

Since 1967, Egypt has added to its population a number of people larger than the total population under Israeli control. The economic crisis in Egypt deepens, the social crisis becomes more inflammable, the no-war no-peace pose does increasing violence to the nation's real needs. The Institute for Strategic Studies figures Cairo spends a quarter of its GNP—not just its budget but its GNP—on defense. Yet nowhere is there anyone who will say that Egypt's military establishment can either defend the country against Israeli attack or enable it to regain lost territory. Is there anywhere a country more in need of moving along the path to peace?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

To European Union

If the enlarged European Economic Community can keep to targets and timetables fixed by heads of the nine member governments, *it may well achieve its aim of transforming* itself into a European Union by the end of 1980. Even if some targets are missed, the myriad projects launched by the recent summit conference will make it extremely difficult for any member to stop the clock on European integration.

Assumption of these additional tasks by the Commission and staff in Brussels will progressively extend Community integration. It will also make almost inevitable the expansion of control over these institutions by the European Parliament. France was able to detour a Dutch proposal at Paris for direct election of the Parliament; but the communiqué restated the principle and promised action in the near future.

The astonishingly wide range of decisions and instructions emanating from the summit meeting indicates that members at last have confronted most of the foreseeable implications and complications of integration. France got the commitment it sought for launching by next April a Community monetary cooperation fund, aimed at maintaining currency exchange rates within narrow *limits*.

In return, West Germany won French agreement that steps toward economic union must parallel progress toward monetary union. Britain and Italy got a firm commitment for creation of a Community fund for developing depressed regions of member countries. The Community also promised a series of new programs for assisting developing countries; a common "global" policy for the new round of GATT negotiations next year on removal of trade barriers, and common policies on energy, environment and social progress.

"It was clear," Prime Minister Heath told Britain's House of Commons, "that the achievement of enlargement has given a new impetus to the Community's development." If the Europe of the Nine achieves even half of the new goals it set out for itself in Paris, that will prove to be understatement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

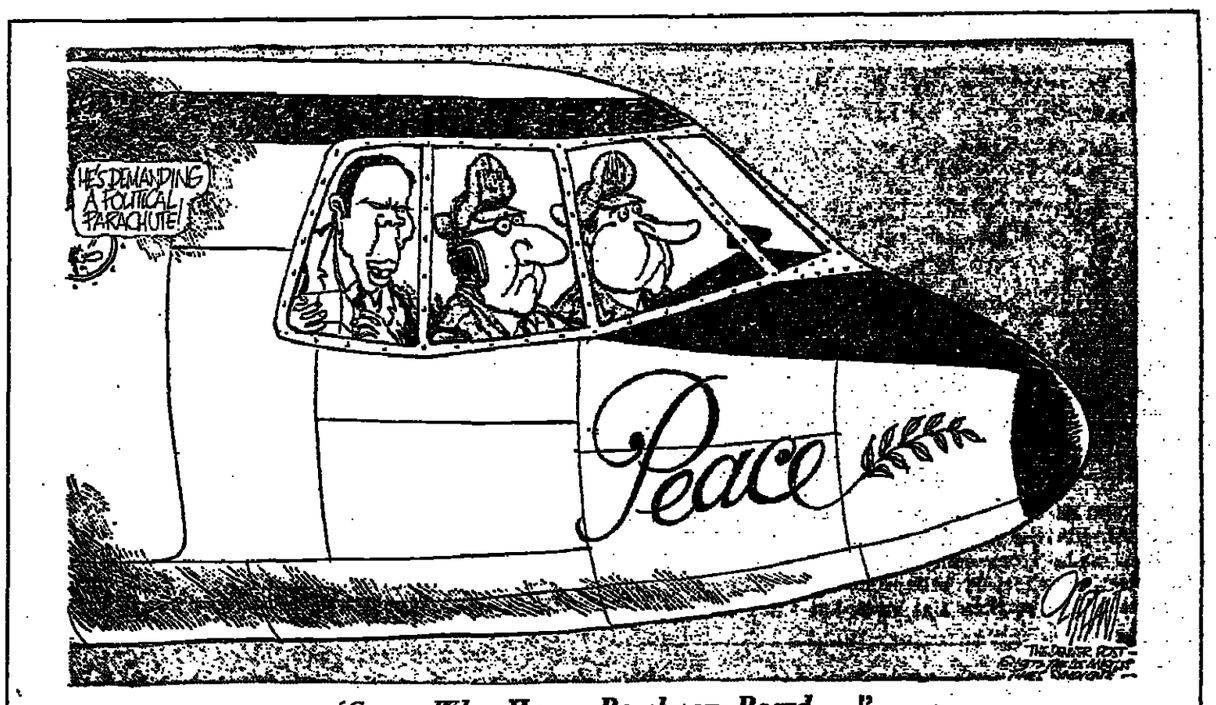
November 8, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary Long says that there is no foundation for the Cuban war scare. The prospect for the Navy is so peaceable that the captain of our biggest ship has been ordered to Washington to sit upon a board to prepare a bill to reorganize the personnel of the Navy service. Other big ships are undergoing winter repairs. President McKinley regards the Cuban situation as one that is most pacific.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1922

NEW YORK—Although not all of the returns are in, the election of former Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic standard bearer, as governor of New York State is practically assured. Early returns from up-state precincts and from Greater New York itself give the Democratic candidate a substantial lead over his Republican opponent. This victory can be attributed to local rather than to any outstanding national issues.



'Guess Who Has a Bomb on Board...!'

Allende After Two Years: A Violent Gulf

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES. — President Salvador Allende has directed Chile for two years now on what is proving to be a rough road to elective socialism. So far, the one clear result of this unprecedented experiment is polarization of the electorate.

Chileans brought rare political talents to the challenge of peacefully transforming the essence of their economy. They already had created a democracy based on proven ability to resolve all conflicts by compromise and by the vote.

Allende's unimpeded assumption of power on Nov. 3, 1970, exemplified this Chilean genius. He had narrowly won a three-way popular race for the presidency, gaining 36 percent of the vote. An opposition-dominated congress duly elected this Marxist whose program of sweeping change included dissolution of that congress in favor of a "people's assembly."

Yet today, the art of compromise is intimidated by formation of pro and anti-government blocs that are taking up ever more intransigent positions.

The 26-day strike of truckers and shopowners, which ended Monday, was a result of this polarization. Striking opposition forces are violating legal norms to embarrass the government, which they accuse of violating the constitution in takeovers of private property.

Ominous Trend

Neither side had precluded negotiation in this or the many other conflicts that have enlivened that last two years, but the trend is ominous. Chileans fear it will lead to violence on a large scale. To what extent is Allende responsible for this trend?

Two assassinations, for which no responsible party blames the government, helped to accelerate the polarization. Terrorists of the extreme right gunned down the commander-in-chief of the army just before Allende was to be elected by the congress. Then, midway through Allende's first year in office, an extreme leftist gang murdered a cabinet minister of the Christian Democratic government that had preceded Allende.

These deaths had great impact on this society that had remained largely free of the violence common elsewhere. Until then, it was as if the Andes Mountains on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the West had chosen to protect the sliver of a nation.

Today, shock troops of the left and right guard demonstrating student groups with staves and even chains. The amount of actual violence is still limited, but again the trend is ominous.

The opposition holds Allende culpable for the spread of this organized violence, saying he has failed to move against the Leftist Revolutionary Movement (known as MIR for its Spanish initials) and its sympathetic splinter groups.

Youth Movement

This youth movement grew in the last years of the previous government, appealing to those who feel socialism must result from violent struggle. When Allende's electoral chances looked good, after 20 years as a loser, the MIR halted its assaults on property owners.

But once Allende took office, this rather small band of youths quickly became a most effective goad, pushing the government to bend the laws in order to bring land and industry under government ownership.

When farms were seized without the due process provided under the agrarian reform laws, a MIR unit often manned the blockade at the roadgate. If the owners resisted, the MIR was bound to show up.

Allende at first tried to win over the MIR, and at times it seemed possible that it would join his Popular Unity coalition. Later he denounced the movement's illegal acts and warned of firm measures. But the only clear reaction came from the extreme right, which began to develop its own counter-measures.

Chile's youth seems to have taken a military turn, paradoxical on the road to socialism. Every political group has its bannered, uniformed marching units—and the MIR, with its red and black flags, achieves the jauntiest step.

Perhaps because of the MIR's attraction for the activists of Allende's own Socialist party, the president has never carried out his threat of forceful action against the movement. This failure undoubtedly has contributed to the polarization. The argument of Allende's defenders that to have cracked down would have radicalized the legalists of his coalition remains untested.

A Squabbling Coalition

The tendency to form into ever-tighter opposing groups has had conflicting results within Allende's coalition. It has become more monolithic in its Marxism, but the tactical jealousies among the parties of the coalition continue undiminished.

Voter trends show an unmistakable shift of the Chilean electorate to the left over the last 20 years, but it was only with formation of the Popular Unity coalition three years ago that the parties benefiting from that shift could get together.

Allende laid great stress on the inclusion of the traditional, non-Marxist Radical party in that coalition, along with a splinter of the Christian Democrats. However, the right wing of the Radicals never joined the government, and the middle of the party has since moved back into opposition.

The Communist and Marxist Socialist parties are now overwhelmingly the strength of the coalition. But the antagonisms between those two groups remain intense, and the other parties, too, often show more interest in maintaining their identity than in cooperating to achieve the common program.

Conversations with leaders in the government and others close to them make clear that these rivalries have hobbled Allende's administration.

Distribution of government jobs is by a formula that reflects the complexity of a five-party coalition. If the president of the central bank is a Socialist, the vice-president must be a Communist and the Christian left had better hold a key secretariat.

And when one of the parties takes an initiative affecting the bank, it is likely to do so through its man rather than through the normal administrative channels of responsibility.

Those within the government who are discontent with Allende charge that he fails to make the decisions necessary to overcome the inertia of the coalition's "rule by committee," and that the decisions he does announce often are not followed up.

One example of the latter came at the outset of the shopowners' strike, and probably saved Allende from much grief. He went on the government-commandeered radio network to announce that any foreigner who failed to open his shop would be expelled across the border.

There is a community of shopowners of diverse nationalities, for the most part assimilated, that in the shock of the announcement reacted in a typically Chilean way. Torn between fear of the president's threat and solidarity with the protesting Chilean shopkeepers, they put the shutters of their shops at half-mast, open to government inspectors and the most persistent customers but closed to the rest. Some were arrested, but no one has been expelled.

Bitter Opposition

Probably the Marxists who came into government with Allende would have felt a certain frustration with the restraints of the bureaucratic system, no matter how effective a decision-maker the president proved to be. But the result at this point has strengthened the hand of those who call for more drastic action and less adherence to Chile's constitutional traditions.

The main reason for the polarization of the electorate may turn out to be the failure to maintain even a limited understanding with the opposition Christian Democratic party.

Since Allende's supporters are a minority in both houses of the congress, he was elected only at the sufferance of the Christian Democrats. The party demanded and received at that time assurances that its middle-level government jobholders would not be purged and that constitutional processes would be honored.

The platform of the third-running *Radomiro Tomic*, the Christian Democratic candidate, has differed surprisingly little from Allende's.

But the Christian Democrats soon became an ever more intractable opposition. Allende made approaches, just as he did to the MIR, but without success.

The Christian Democrats say that Allende failed to live up to the spirit of the guarantees he had accepted on election. The principal allegation involves his manner of nationalizing private property without consulting the congress.

When Allende has submitted bills they have been rejected, with the big exception of the constitutional amendment nationalizing American copper investment. So Allende has combed the archives to find forgotten legislation that would justify government intervention of industries and their de facto incorporation into the state.

As long as the victims were the visibly rich and foreigners, opposition was limited. But as smaller plant owners and even trucks operators began to feel threatened, the opposition became more active.

The Christian Democrats, who might have reached an accommodation had Allende's approach been different, are now in a pact with the conservative National party and the Radicals.

Tomic, who tried to keep lines open to Allende, has lost leadership of the party to former president Eduardo Frei, whose opposition to Allende keeps growing.

Uncertain Future

With two years of Allende's six-year term completed, the political prospects of his gaining strength look limited. His own backers often talk of defeat—or an indecisive standoff—in the congressional elections next March. One hears the argument that even if the opposition returns to power it will be unable to rule, because the workers will remain loyal to Allende.

The economic factor, not treated here, is also complicated. Inflation will far exceed 100 percent this year. But those who have provoked it profess to have achieved the more important long-run advantage of gaining control of most important industry and commerce.

That is what concerns the increasingly militant opposition, and the chances of an intensely violent confrontation have increased sharply.

Allende in his highly powerful presidency must accept a large share of responsibility for this trend, just as he will reap the political rewards if he manages to avoid the confrontation.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

The World and the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It is inevitable that the United States must now give priority in its foreign policy over the next four years to relationships with allied countries—above all Western Europe and Japan. The period 1962-1972 was perforce devoted to finding a solution to the Vietnam war and this could not be done without the tacit assistance of Russia and China.

Henceforth, however, the very nature of an evolving world requires readjustment of the partnerships between the United States and its principal Atlantic and Pacific friends. America is on the road to a volunteer army that does away with conscription and this will inescapably be reflected in the size of its manpower commitment to NATO.

Likewise, the continued rapid rise of Japan's commercial power and the enlargement of the European Common Market, accompanied by the market's pledge to arrange its own currency basis, make the American trade balance and the position of the dollar urgent international matters.

Leadership Problem

Finally there is what Nixon has called the leadership problem in U.S. society itself and the need to revive the American moral fiber, eroded by a combination of problems involving disillusion with the Vietnam conflict. As the old two-bloc world dissolves and the United States reduces its commitments to a level commensurate with its resources, it must provide adequate quality of leadership in all fields to insure this adjustment is applied in a measured way.

With respect to all these matters—military, commercial, diplomatic and monetary—the position of the dollar is crucial. This fact alone imposes on Washington priority attention to Japan, with its mounting wealth, and to the Common Market, with its desire to disengage from economic overdependence on the United States.

The dollar is still West Europe's transnational currency. American conglomerates have immense dollar investments on this continent—as well as in the major oil-producing centers elsewhere on which Europe depends so heavily.

And the two areas—the United States and Europe—are closely involved in a world market that includes Japan. Each section of this loosely linked economic area is, moreover, ultimately involved in the American security system on which its final independence and safety rely.

Until recently the United States was the world's greatest military power, above all in a nuclear sense, and the second greatest was the U.S. atomic weapons system in Western Europe. Now the former position is challenged and the second overshadowed by Soviet armed strength.

Likewise, the United States was easily the world's greatest economic power and the U.S. economic empire in Europe, established through foreign investments of multilateral concerns based in America, came next.

Today both the expanding Common Market and burgeoning Japan are reducing that ascendancy. Unless American technological, monetary, business and diplomatic talents are refurbished, it may be exceedingly difficult to accomplish intricate readjustments without severe agony.

A historical frontier is about to be crossed in which the new multipolar world is formally recognized and our own role within it is accepted. But even if the famous American profile is now lowered on other continents, it must not vanish over the horizon. This is the principal problem facing the White House a requires the same kind of co ceptual planning that marked successful foreign policy duri the past four restless years.

The world at large heaves sigh of relief each time a U. president has finally been chos There is a feeling that ma crucial decisions are delay during the lengthy campaign a that others, such as Vietnam Middle East negotiations, are fected by emotional consider tions of American voters.

Consequently momentous dev opments such as further mon tary reform or the start of European security conference we postponed until early 1973 though several capitals preferr earlier action. Everyone abro recognizes that until the questi of who shall inhabit the Whi House is settled and until th tenant is free to devote all time to pressing problems, t world must hold its breath. Th moment has passed. The cycle again over.

But is it not time for Ame can legislators to consider shor ening the period of president election paralysis? This peri was originally conceived when t United States was a minor agr cultural country avoiding inte national responsibilities and sen ing voters to the polls by hor and buggy. It was not conceiv for television, jet travel, missil special drawing rights, nucle explosions and outer space—a the problems they bring.

Letters

Kashmir Deadlock

My attention has been dr to the editorial "Kashmir De lock" (IHT, Oct. 27).

Your reference that "it m do much good now for Sh Mujib of Bangladesh to ac President Bhutto's long-stan offer of direct talks" seems to only begging the question. prime minister of Bangladesh said ad nauseam that Bangla had no objection to holding bilateral talks with Pakistan onl Pakistan had recognized Bang desh as a sovereign and indep dent nation. You would certa agree that Sheikh Mujibur R man, who also happens to be prime minister of Bangladesh, ill afford to meet the presi of Pakistan when the la persistently lays claim on the ritory of Bangladesh as integral part of Pakistan.

It will make sense, as you very rightly pointed out, tha view of the acute economic social problems obtaining in part of the world an effe rapprochement between the ties involved would be desirable: It is however ano story to say that Sheikh Muj Rahman, the prime minister sovereign and independent na should meet the president Pakistan who still claims the ritory of Bangladesh as a par Pakistan—and this you agree is rather an untenable p osition for any self-respec nation to accept and least of for Sheikh Mujib, who is tr ing on the blood of millions souls.

W. RAHMAN,
Geneva. Bangladesh Miss

Foreign Aid

In one thing various for countries generally agree Americans, and that is that American foreign aid progr is defeating American purp and policy, if any.

Each has his own idea as what should be done. Europe are not as strong for cutting foreign aid as many Americ are, but they favor a comp overhaul of the program ur which not a penny of aid wi go to enemies of the Un States, whether declared, neut ists or opportunists. Many Eu peans cannot understand why United States rushes in to friendship where it is snubbe disliked. In this they share bewilderment of many Am icans over the fact that the ing out of so many billions dollars since the end of W War II has not only failed to friendship but also respect.

ESPERIO TIRITILL
Boulogne, France.

Money Draft

Art Buchwald's piece, "A P to End All Wars" (IHT, Oct. in which he suggests drafting fortunes of men who stay home during a war, should read by everyone in the West world. The great humorist finally struck a nerve, but g

If people have the brains t were born with, which rec years have led me to doubt believe this piece will make deep impression.

CONRAD ROTHBERG
Menorca, Spain.

INTERNATIONAL
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Associated Press.

HOME—Meyer Lansky at Miami airport last night after being arrested by FBI.

...nsky Fails to Find Asylum, Arrested in U.S.

...I, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Federal ... today arrested Meyer ... the reputed financial ... f the underworld's gam... ...pire, when he returned to ...ted States from a futile ... broad for sanctuary, the ... Bureau of Investigation ...ed.

...y was later released on ... bond. U.S. Magistrate ... J. Osman ordered Lansky ... a $200,000 bond on a fed... ...x evasion charge and ... on a criminal contempt ... both indictments return... ...Miami. The magistrate ...t recognizance bonds of ... each on indictments re... ...against Lansky in Las ...nd New York involving ... of interstate transporta... ...aid of racketeering.

...y, 70, was escorted off a ... Airlines jet from South ... by Kenneth Whittaker, ... agent in charge of the ... FBI office, and several ...gents.

...ft Israel late Sunday, five ...fore authorities there said ...ould deport him if he did ...ve voluntarily.

...y's arrest ended a 12,700-...arch for asylum. His last ...ed when Peru joined Is...rael, Switzerland, Argentina and Paraguay in rejecting him.

After passing through customs and immigration, Lansky was questioned for nearly two hours at the FBI building in Miami and booked on charges of income-tax evasion and illegal gambling.

He was then driven to the Federal Building, where he was placed in a detention cell. Arraignment was set later today and bond was expected to be $200,000, FBI sources said.

Wearing a rumpled blue sport coat with a white shirt open at the collar, the short, gray-haired Lansky smiled and chatted with the federal agents as he walked toward the airport customs and immigration offices.

Lansky's wife, Thelma, remained in Tel Aviv while he began hopping around the world.

He traveled, in turn, to Geneva, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Asuncion and Lima, but authorities refused to admit him and in most places they would not let him leave the plane. After Peruvian authorities rejected his attempt to enter the country, a spokesman for Braniff said Lansky was returning to the United States.

Lansky lived in Miami before he went, as a tourist, to Israel two years ago. Once there, he applied for Israeli citizenship under the law of return, which allows any Jew to become a citizen unless the courts decide he is a threat to security.

The Israeli Supreme Court did so in Lansky's case. The government argued that if Lansky remained in Israel, the country could become a haven for Jewish criminals. Israel has no extradition treaty with the United States.

...ning Kills 2 Boys

...IN, Spain, Nov. 7 (UPI).—...ung brothers died and a ...as seriously ill today after ... truck by lightning as they ... for their school bus, the ...ency Pyresa said.

Metal Workers, Civil Servants Strike

Italian Cost-of-Living Index Up by 5 Points

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP).—The cost-of-living scale on which automatic wage increases are based has risen by an unprecedented five points in the last three months, adding $700 million a year to labor costs in Italy. Meanwhile, Italian metal workers and civil servants went on strike today.

The big boost in scale, announced today, brought the total wage rate increase in 1972 to a record advance of 13 points. That will cost industry $1.8 billion more in payrolls next year.

The biggest quarterly increase ever recorded before was four points and the biggest total point increase in any year had been 10 points in 1963 and 1964.

The cost-of-living scale now stands at 188 points; the scale was at 100 in June, 1956.

The rocketing cost of living and resultant increases in industrial labor costs heightened concern over Italy's serious economic condition.

There were increased fears of a weakening of the lira and inflation. Italy's postwar economic miracle was based largely on this country's adequate supply of inexpensive labor.

But labor costs have been driven sharply upward. Since 1969, they are estimated to have increased about 50 percent. During the same period, strikes and growing absenteeism have cut sharply into production.

The announcement of the increased scale showed that this trend has not decreased, even as negotiations began for new three-year labor contracts.

The automatic wage increases triggered by the jump in the cost-of-living index will range upward to about $2.55 monthly for the individual worker.

Meanwhile, the country's 1.4 million metal workers walked out for four hours and threatened to stage scattered regional strikes during the rest of the month while their new contract is under negotiation.

They want wage increases of $31 a month, shorter hours and increased fringe benefits including more vacations and higher pensions.

The metal workers' unions have rejected a management call to restrict local unions from demanding further benefits after a national contract is signed.

About 300,000 civil servants ranging from government office employees to firemen, started a two-day strike and threatened another nationwide walkout on Nov. 22 and 23.

Italy's 1.2 million construction workers were to strike later this week and 650,000 elementary schoolteachers scheduled a nationwide walkout tomorrow and Thursday. This would follow a nationwide strike by high school teachers last week.

British Cancel Minimum Air Fare Price Rule

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The British government's Civil Aviation Authority—CAA—today suspended its minimum price rule for European package tours effective Oct. 16. It said that the control had proved ineffective.

The decision means that tour companies can charge as little as they choose for vacations. Major travel companies have been campaigning for this change for years.

The decision was announced after the widespread adoption by travel companies of part charter arrangements on scheduled airline services.

The CAA warned, however, that its decision "should not be regarded as an invitation to travel organizers to engage in destructive pricing policies."

It warned tour companies with low profit margins because of cut-price competition that it would take account of pricing policies when considering whether the companies' financial resources were sufficient to justify the grant of travel organizers' licenses.

China, Algeria Pact

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (UPI).—China and Algeria yesterday signed a trade protocol agreement for 1973 and documents on economic and technical cooperation, the New China News Agency said.

Constantine Sells Part of Estate In Greece to Building Interests

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—King Constantine of Greece has sold 390 acres of his family's estate at Tatoi, 16 miles north of Athens, for $5.2 million, but sources close to the monarch, who lives in exile in Rome, rejected suggestions the sale implied that the king's hopes of returning to Greece had dwindled.

After his abortive bid to topple the ruling military junta in December, 1967, the king and his Danish-born queen, Anne Marie, fled to Rome and now live in a small villa there with their three children.

Since his self-imposed exile, the king is known to have lived on an allowance sent to him by the Athens government. Before that the royal stipend stood at $566,666 a year, as fixed by parliament in 1962. This covered the full costs of the monarchy—from the salaries of a court of 200 to the upkeep of five royal palaces in Greece.

Sources said the king was now receiving what was left after paying for the expenses of the regency set up by the government and the upkeep of the vacant royal palaces.

Other sources said the reasons for the sale of the land at Tatoi were purely financial, because the royal allowance had not been raised despite sharply rising prices in Italy. They noted that the 390-acre parcel of land sold to a group of Greek building companies was a mere fraction of the 10,000-acre royal property first bought in 1871 by the king's great-grandfather, King George I.

EEC Commission, Norway to Meet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Common Market foreign ministers today authorized the EEC Commission to open exploratory talks with Norway on Thursday and Friday to find an alternative to community membership, which was rejected by Norwegian voters in September.

The aim of the talks is for Norway to specify exactly what it would want to see included in a substitute arrangement. The commission then will report to the EEC Council of Ministers and ask for a formal negotiating mandate.

The actual negotiations are expected to get under way soon afterward since it is important that the accord should come into force by April 1, when the first tariff cuts are applied to industrial trade between the enlarged community and six Western European countries that already have concluded free trade agreements with it.

Any accord with Norway probably would be along similar lines.

Animals for Sitting

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—The Bardot sisters are quite different except for their voices and their fondness of animals. Brigitte keeps 11 dogs, four cats and a donkey at her Bazoches house near Paris, and her younger sister, Mijanou, makes a living out of stuffed animals in the form of snakes and turtles.

Mijanou Bardot Bauchau lives in a charming Left Bank setup—five flights up, with sloping mansard roof, inner stairway and a superb view from tiny windows.

She is happily married to Patrick Bauchau, and they have a daughter, Camille, 9. Mrs. Bauchau tried the movies for a while but quit because, she said, "I was utterly bored."

Mrs. Bauchau and her husband opened an Art Déco shop in the Palais Royal in 1968 "when nobody quite knew what it meant. It was fun. Now everybody is doing it. So I let it go."

Pillows

They are now concentrating on stuffed animals. "It started with those big *poufs*," she said pointing at a couple of giant, round pillows that could accommodate four people. "I first made them for the shop," she added, "because people in the '20s were mad about pillows. I copied them from 1925 engravings. Brigitte has one in her Boulevard Lannes apartment. Hers is bright yellow and orange flowers—and very gay."

From pillows, "which we found rather dull," Mijanou moved onto animals "which have a life all their own."

"We looked into traditional symbolism," her husband said, "and found the combination of snake and turtle in the Chinese civilization."

"Our snake," Mr. Bauchau added, "is not Biblical and definitely not Satanic. Ours is a symbol of earthy passions."

"As for the turtle, it is also definitely Chinese. Their sacred book is said to come out of the shell of the turtle. They used to break it up into a certain number of pieces, throw them like dice—and from the design on the floor, they used to derive certain meanings."

Mrs. Bauchau did not like snakes at first. "So we cheered them up by using fun fabrics, such as camel and bird prints."

Fabrics

By using different fabrics, Mrs. Bauchau says she can change the personality of the animal. Snaky printed jersey can be quite realistic while a striped black and white silk is more sophisticated.

She also uses velvet patchwork or gold-speckled black velvet. The final touch: a gold lamé tongue hanging out of the snake's mouth.

The Bauchaus do the designing work together, then Mrs. Bauchau tackles the sewing with a little old woman who teaches her trade secrets: Jersey cuts very well but velvet is more difficult. In order to get a stretchable snake, you have to cut the fabric on the bias.

All symbolism aside, the snakes are appealing and practical because they can change shape and function. By wrapping two of them, you get a love seat. Stretched out, the 18-meter-long snake can seat four. Coiled more tightly, it can sleep two.

A small, artisanal enterprise, the Bauchaus are picking up clients fast. Dali has ordered a snake "which will be more like a dragon—and who knows, with him, might even spit fire," and decorators are also interested in this new animal farm.

Jean-Luce Huré.

The Bauchaus with daughter Camille and animals.

Barcelona

A Music Festival With Something for Everyone

By Paul Moor

BARCELONA (IHT).—The Barcelona Festival, held this year for the 10th time, continues to concentrate on programs which contrast the old with the new. Traditionalists got the Vienna Philharmonic twice, under Istvan Kertesz, playing nothing more recent than Brahms, and on two other evenings Wolfgang Schneiderhan and Isolde Ahlgrimm played all six Bach Sonatas for Violin and Harpsichord.

Those interested in the contemporary scene got, for instance, Schoenberg's Piano Concerto and a work by the grand old man among living Catalonian composers, Federico Mompou, as well as a number of truly avant-garde works, including several world premieres. Something for everybody, or almost everybody, came with the closing concert, when Antoni Ros Marba conducted the Barcelona Municipal Orchestra and assorted vocal forces in the first local performance of Mahler's big Third Symphony.

Voltage Problem

International disparity of voltage sabotaged, at least partially, a scheduled program of Scriabin's piano music, played by Hilde Somer, against a visual background provided by something called the Pablo Light Show, imported at considerable expense from the United States. The incompatibility between the Pablo lasers and Barcelona's electric current forced the substitution, in conjunction with only a few of the piano works, of some quite pretty but rather bland abstract color films on an upstage screen.

Perhaps the festival's most unexpected success came with the first symphony concert in Spain, so one heard, ever devoted entirely to a living Spanish composer. The concert honored Xavier Benguerel, born in 1931, and presented four of his works, the oldest dating from 1960 and two of them world premieres. An almost unanimous chorus of Cassandras, especially outside Catalonia, predicted total disaster for this lavish and costly tribute to a gifted native son, which involved bringing the conductor Andrzej Markowski from Warsaw, the guitarist Siegfried Behrend and the cellist Siegfried Palm from Germany, and the engaging and training of the Barcelona Municipal Orchestra, the Madrigal Chorus, the Polyphonic Vocal Quartet, and three vocal soloists and four narrators.

To almost everyone's amazement, not only did a large a[illegible]dience almost completely fill t[illegible] hall (Barcelona's astounding a[illegible] nouveau Palace of Cataloni[illegible] Music), but it spontaneously a[illegible] warmly applauded all four of [illegible] Benguerel's works, some of th[illegible] by no means costly accessible [illegible] listeners not well up on the int[illegible]national avant-garde. Siegfr[illegible] Behrend gave a creditable perf[illegible]mance of a new guitar concer[illegible] and Siegfried Palm showed [illegible] familiar mastery in unveiling [illegible] imaginative new work for c[illegible] and orchestra called "Quasi [illegible] Fantasia."

The evening's climax came w[illegible] "Arbor," a massive new cant[illegible] interpolating texts from, am[illegible] others, Hitler, Mussolini, Ma[illegible] Luther King, Che Guev[illegible] Goethe, Shakespeare and Da[illegible] Benguerel here concerns hims[illegible] with no lesser theme than [illegible] struggle of good against evil, a[illegible] a hortatory finish leaves no do[illegible] as to which side he expects [illegible] triumph in the end. "Arb[illegible] like Benguerel's other wo[illegible] shows great coloristic imagi[illegible]tion and skill in writing [illegible] voices, and all the forces asse[illegible]bled did him proud.

Arts Agenda

Götz Friedrich has been a[illegible]pointed chief stage director [illegible] the Hamburg State Opera, b[illegible]ginning with the 1973-74 seas[illegible] Friedrich, 44, has long been [illegible]sociated with the East Ber[illegible] Komische Oper and last summ[illegible] staged the new production [illegible] "Tannhäuser" at the Bayre[illegible] Festival.

* * *

"Don Juan, or the Love [illegible] Geometry," an opera by Yv[illegible] Semenoff based on the play [illegible] Max Frisch, will be performed [illegible] concert form Nov. 9 at the M[illegible]son de l'ORTF in Paris, wi[illegible] the Orchestre Lyrique of t[illegible] French Radio and soloists co[illegible]ducted by Pierre-Michel [illegible] Conte.

* * *

The French premiere of Fra[illegible] Martin's Piano Concerto No. [illegible] will be given by the Orches[illegible] de Paris under Josef Krips, w[illegible] Paul Badura-Skoda as soloist, [illegible] four concerts from Nov. [illegible] through 18. The composer will [illegible] present for the concert Nov. [illegible] at the Théâtre des Champs-E[illegible]sées. Badura-Skoda, for wh[illegible] the work was written, perform[illegible] it at its world premiere at [illegible] Holland Festival two years a[illegible] and has since recorded it.

Paris Theater: A Role for Claude Rich

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—Is there an actor anywhere in the world who would turn down the opportunity to play God and Jack-the-Ripper in the same play?

Not Claude Rich. Like Peter O'Toole (who starred in the screen version of "The Ruling Class" before him, the French actor was unable to resist the temptation. That is why Peter Barnes's sophomoric lampoon of the British establishment—entitled "Honni Soit Qui Mal y Pense" in Claude Roy's translation—is at the Théâtre de Paris.

Fresh from a long and prosperous engagement in "Hadrian VII" (in which he played both the Pope and the Edwardian novelist Rolfe), Mr. Rich has apparently mistaken this new English import for "Hadrian VII." But roles—even juicy double roles—do not automatically constitute sound plays and his latest vehicle is a shaky, jejune contraption that suggests a musical comedy libretto divorced from a compensating score. Indeed, to amend for the missing "original" music, bits of "La Traviata" and "Tristan" are broadcast and there is attempted singing and dancing—minus instrumental accompaniment—of "The Varsity Drag" and "My Blue Heaven."

It is the author's aim to mock the dusty traditions of imperial England which, though long vanished from public gaze, continue to be upheld and practiced, he contends, in the stately country mansions that have not yet been turned into tourist picnic grounds. The play has nothing of the nonchalant, acid humor of the Maugham and Lonsdale comedies treating similarly of corruption in high places and is but broad and foolish burlesque. It is composed in a series of brief scenes, after the fashion of a revue. Though it has been elaborately and handsomely staged, sketchy scenery would suit it better and benefit its pace.

Claude Rich
. . . a mad peer

A mad nobleman, who comfortingly believes he is God, is released from a psychiatric ward to succeed to the family title. The liberated lunatic, a sort of gentle Jesus freak, skips into the ancestral hall. His return is sourly met by his grasping relatives who plot to lock him up again. Aware of their ill-concealed maneuvers, he pretends to conform, wedding an uncle's mistress and singing the Eton boating song to prove his class loyalty. In the process of escaping the straitjacket, he abandons his benevolent pose and turns sadistic, this ghastly transformation being accredited to his blue blood. With pomp and circumstance he takes his seat in the House of Lords.

Tone and Taste

The play is poorly organized and resorts to queasy jocosities for comic relief. Tone and taste are conspicuous by their absence.

Claude Rich has a field day as he plays the schizophrenic role with joyful relish in the company of true blue-ribbon performers. Maurice Teynac is the suicidal uncle; Hubert Deschamps, the Wodehouse butler under whose starched shirt front beats an anarchist heart; Raymond Gérôme, another scheming uncle; Françoise Christophe, a chic and worldly aunt; the veteran Pierre Bertin, a senile bishop; and Catherine Rich, the frolicsome bride whom the idiot peer marries under the illusion that she is La Dame aux Camélias.

* * *

The Théâtre de L'Espérance's staging of "Dans la Jungle des Villes" is the third production of this Brecht play in Paris. Play readers appear to be in a rut. It was first done by the Living Theater (in English) and afterwards in a French translation at the Studio des Champs-Elysées.

Written in 1921, it was Brecht's third, full-length play and is a fair sample of his early style. Framed as a boxing match, it depicts, in terms of nightmare fantasy, the struggle of two financial titans against the scene of an imaginary Chicago derived from a study of Upton Sinclair's slaughter yard novel, "The Jungle," and probably an inspection of the movie serial "The Perils of Pauline."

At the Salle Gémier the play comes to bat for the third time, with fatal miscasting among its drawbacks. Brecht stipulated that he would like Paul Wegener and Alexander Granach, both hefty 200-pounders, for the main parts to suggest a heavyweight competition. Instead there is a bespectacled, spindly giant as Garga and his rival, Shlink, is dumpy and undersized. By no stretch of the imagination can one picture this odd couple engaged in physical combat even were the subject David and Goliath.

Nor has the emotional cord that binds them in desperate battle been dramatically illuminated. It was the conflict of Rimbaud and Verlaine that Brecht had in mind and employed as the underlying theme.

As the play and its careful stage directions have been misinterpreted—blinding lamps shine in the spectators' eyes so that it is difficult to see what is going on—perhaps the firstnighters may be pardoned for misunderstanding. Some never came back after the intermission and one departing guest whispered, "Why it's just an old-fashioned melodrama!"

Few who remained seemed to know much more about it. They applauded the minor scenes loudly, missing point after point. The resounding hand clapping for the scene before the last was inspired by the delusion that the play was over and there was embarrassed surprise that this was not the case.

Bernstein Takes Poetry Chair At Harvard

BOSTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Composer Leonard Bernstein has assumed the Charles Eliot Norton professor of poetry chair at Harvard University.

Harvard president Derek C. Bok said that Mr. Bernstein will serve as a full professor for one year and deliver at least six public lectures on poetry during his term. The lectures will be illustrated with musical performances by various groups including the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Harvard Glee Club.

The Norton chair was established in 1925.

Among those who have held it are Igor Stravinsky and Aaron Copeland. The term poetry is used in the broadest sense to include all poetic expressions in language, music or the fine arts.

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1972

...ner Profits ...orted by ...an Banks

...be Steel Net Off ...% in Half Year

...Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The ...i among leading Japa- ...is firmly upward, re- ...everal banks indicated

...stry's largest commer- Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank ...its profit for the six ...ded Sept. 30 was 13.1 ... (about $42.5 million). ...ble figures for the ...period were not avail- ...se at that time the ...d as two separate com- ...ai-Ichi and Nippon

...71 half year, Dai-Ichi ...6.1 billion yen and ...ppon Kangyo was 6.5

...Kangyo declared a ...l-annual dividend, the ...aid by the two sepa- ...prior to their merger ...last year.

...k said its net profit ...llion yen, up 5.3 per- ...3.2 billion yen in the ...alf year. It declared ...ed 3-yen dividend.

...i Bank reported prof- ...billion yen, up 7.6 ...n 11.9 billion yen in ...ng half, and declared ...ged 3-yen dividend.

...Bank said it had a ...2 billion yen, up 3.6 ...n 13.7 billion yen in ...eriod a year earlier. ...d is an unchanged

...Bank of Japan re- ...8 percent profit in- ...10.6 billion yen from ...yen a year earlier, ...et an unchanged 2.5- ...d.

...er earnings report, ...Ltd. said profit fell ...t in the half year, ...n yen from 4.2 bil- ...year earlier. ...ped slightly to 192.2 ...from 193.8 billion yen. ...ared a semi-annual ...1.5 yen, down from ...year earlier. ...e in profit was also ...r Maruzen Oil, which ...t was off 0.4 percent ...llion yen, down from ...yen a year earlier. ...the half year were ...yen, up from 122.6 ... Maruzen set an un- ...yen dividend.

...Splits Planned

...Nov. 7 (Reuters).— ...Printing said today ...te a free share issue ...of this month in the ...new share for every ...held. ...tronics Co. also will ...stock issue to share- ...Nov. 30 at the rate of ...re for every 10 exist-

...it will report after ...f between 1.45 billion ...billion for the half ...Nov. 30, on gross ...5 billion yen. This ...ith after-tax profit ...on yen and sales of ...yen in the previous

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Raises Dividend

General Motors has declared a dividend of $1.65 a share, payable Dec. 9, to holders of record Nov. 16. The company paid 85 cents each in March, June and September, with a 25-cent special payment in June for a total for the year of $4.45. In 1971, it paid 85 cents in each quarter for a total of $3.40 a share.

Pepsico Renews Bid for Rheingold

Pepsico and Rheingold have settled their litigation and an amended Pepsico tender offer for 1.6 million Rheingold shares at $22 a share will be mailed to shareholders. The new offer extends the time within which shares may be tendered or withdrawn to 5 p.m. on Nov. 16 instead of Nov. 9. Also, Pepsico will purchase all Rheingold shares in excess of 1.6 million if more than that are tendered. There are 3.2 million Rheingold common shares outstanding.

Siemens Weighs Dividend Increase

Siemens is considering proposing a dividend of 8 marks per share for the year ended Sept. 30, up from 7 DM paid for the preceding year. The electrical company says the 14 percent increase appears possible on the basis of preliminary returns of the worldwide group for the past year. Without reporting profit, Siemens says preliminary results show that in addition to a higher payout, the company will be able to make "an appropriate" allocation to reserves. While implying that its profit rose in the last year, Siemens says earnings were not as high as they had been in relation to sales and "are still below international standards." Worldwide sales rose 15 percent to 15.2 billion DM. The share of foreign business in overall sales dropped to 40 from 42 percent in the previous fiscal year.

P&O Reorganization Urged

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank representing institutional shareholders of Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation, says the P&O board should be drastically reorganized. In a letter to shareholders, the bank said Sir John Sanders, former chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., should be appointed P&O chairman. The letter argued that there is no advantage for P&O to merge with Bovis Ltd. It said Bovis's rapid profit growth has been by short-term property transactions, mainly home development.

Steelmakers to Curb Exports

Japan's six largest steel companies have agreed to form a cartel to control exports of seamless steel tubes. The cartel, which encompasses companies accounting for 85 percent of production, will limit seamless pipe exports to goods valued at less than $340 million in the year ending Aug. 31, a quota set 18.5 percent above actual shipments in the like year-earlier period. The quota will be administered on a global basis, meaning the growth rate for exports to any single country could show a much greater rate of increase than 18.5 percent during the period in which the cartel is in effect.

Economic Analysis

Heath Takes the Nixon Road to Controls

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—It was inevitable that Britain, like the United States, would find it necessary to resort to wage and price controls. The pity is that it took so long, in each case, for the leadership to bite the bullet and impose a wage-price freeze to initiate the controls system.

As far back as the fall of 1969, Arthur F. Burns, then counselor to President Nixon, began to urge an "incomes policy" here when it became all too evident there was no other way to curb excessive union and corporate power.

But it took another 18 months—until Aug. 15, 1971—before Mr. Nixon moved. And it was the shaky state of the dollar that triggered the action.

The situation in Britain has been worse for a longer period of time. Over the past five years, the British retail price index shot up 36 percent. The recent annual jump has been 8 percent, the highest in Europe. Wages have been skyrocketing at about a 17 percent annual rate.

Privately, American officials thought that Prime Minister Edward Heath should have tried to break the stranglehold of union power last June, co-incident with the float of the pound. Even now, the British government put on a bad show, with too much talk and not enough decisiveness. Thus, many beat the freeze deadline with a final inflationary grab.

So long as the big unions retain the power to shut a country or an economy down, so long as corporate concentration of production permits prices to be set without regard to supply-demand factors, society must have some power of response, or it will be helpless.

That is what Prime Minister Heath has come to realize. Like Mr. Nixon and Mr. Burns, he has had to abandon ideology in favor of the only practical answer to oligopoly power.

Permanent Weapon

The next step, which may be a bigger philosophical hurdle, is this: Controls will have to become a permanent weapon in a government's arsenal of tools for managing the modern industrial economy. At a minimum, the power to control wages and prices will have to exist in stand-by form.

To be sure, controls should not be expected to replace monetary and fiscal policy. But in modern societies, reliance on fiscal-monetary policies without wage-price restraint will only lead to inflation, or high unemployment—or, as was the case in the first years of the Nixon administration, an unacceptable combination of both.

It is the labor leaders who get most upset by the imposition of wage and price controls, which, they fear, work in favor of corporate profits and against labor's share of national income.

This has not been true of the American experience since August, 1971—and there is no reason to think that the rules will be slanted in favor of the business sector in Britain.

Pound Declines

LONDON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The pound lost ground in erratic trading today, disappointing government hopes that the wages and prices freeze would start the pound on a steadily upward course.

The closing price was $2.3510, down .65 of a cent from yesterday's close.

Foreign exchange dealers said their customers apparently were reacting to fears that the trade unions would not go along with the wages freeze and might challenge the government's program.

Japan Eyes Ways to Mop Up Dollar-Fed Liquidity Flood

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The Bank of Japan may issue its own bills to mop up part of the excess liquidity created by the heavy inflow of dollars during recent weeks, official sources said today.

Because of heavy selling of dollars on the foreign exchange market here, the Bank of Japan has had to buy a large amount of dollars at the intervention point of 301.10 yen on behalf of the Finance Ministry.

As a result, the issue of yen funds in payment for the dollars during October reached 480 billion yen.

Such a large increase in liquidity may lead commercial banks to intensify their lending, especially to smaller-sized industries, the sources said. It is also possible surplus liquidity may be channelled into speculative investments in securities and real estate, they said.

The inflow of dollars has particularly increased liquidity at trading firms, shipbuilders and export-oriented industrial firms, reducing their dependence upon loans from commercial banks, they said.

In addition, many industrial firms have issued, or plan to issue, new shares at current market prices or convertible debentures, to raise funds direct from the stock market, they pointed out.

The Bank of Japan has been actively absorbing excess liquidity by selling national bonds and commercial bills it held and withdrawing its own short-term loan issues to commercial banks, the sources said. The outstanding in balance of its loan issues to commercial banks has substantially declined during the past year.

In view of these factors, the bank may start selling bills issued by itself to mop up part of the liquidity. The system of the bank issuing its own bills was instituted last year to deal with such a situation, but has not been employed so far this year in expectation of a gradual tightening of credit.

German Jobless Rate Rises 0.1%

NUREMBERG, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's jobless rate rose to 1 percent of the work force in October, up from 0.9 percent in September and 0.8 percent in October, 1971, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

Total number of unemployed was 214,900 at the end of October, up 10.4 percent from September and up 26.3 percent from the year-earlier month, the office said.

Jobs available dropped 5.9 percent to 568,400 in October from 593,600 in September, and 2.1 percent from 570,100 in the year-earlier month.

Industrial Output Up

BONN, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Industrial production in September reflected the higher trend for industrial orders and grew 17 percent over August, compared with an average seasonal rise in previous years of 14 percent, the Economics Ministry announced.

Output in September exceeded the year-earlier figure by 4 percent.

U.S. Seeks Industrial Free Trade

Calls It Basis for New Talks on Trade Reform

GENEVA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The United States today suggested that preparations for next year's world trade negotiations could begin by considering establishing duty-free trade in industrialized products between developed countries.

William R. Pearce, deputy special representative for trade negotiations, told the assembly of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that this approach seemed to offer a broad scope for discussion when set alongside other proposals for the world trade talks.

He did not outline how this duty-free trade would be established and only said that "we see considerable merit in the suggestion that future work might begin with consideration of the idea of duty-free trade in industrialized products among developed countries."

The spokesman for the European Economic Community, Paul Luyten, said it was too early to implement the U.S. proposal and warned that if such duty-free trade was established there might be a danger of an excess of safeguard clauses being set up to protect various sectors.

Earning Reports

Quaker Oats

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions)	243.7	196.2
Profits (millions)...	11.57	9.61
Per Share	0.58	0.48

* Restated.

U.S. Panel Urges 8.5% Ceiling on Funds' Sales Fee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD), acting under congressional mandate to prevent "excessive" charges for investors, proposed today an 8.5 percent ceiling on mutual fund sales charges.

Within this limit, the size of the sales charges paid by investors would depend largely on whether a fund offered investors any of three sales-related services specified by the NASD, the self-regulatory organization for the over-the-counter securities market.

A fund generally would be permitted to charge the maximum only if it offered all three of these services: Reinvestment of an investor's dividends (without any separate sales charge) upon request within a certain period; sales-charge discounts on large, single purchases of fund shares; and similar discounts to investors who, through prior purchases, have accumulated a specified amount of fund shares.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Nov. 7, 1972

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £).	2.3510	2.3574
Belg. fr. (A)...	44.17-.20	44.17-.20
Belg. fr. (B)...	44.09-.105	44.095-.105
Deutsche mark.	3.2056-62	3.2025-30
Danish krone..	6.8234-39	6.8224-39
Escudo	26.91-95	26.91-95
Fr. fr. (A).....	5.0175-.025	5.020-25
Fr. fr. (B).....	5.03125-.0325	5.035-42
Guilder.....	3.2260-10	3.2268-78
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20
Lira.....	584.50-.40	584.65-584.15
Peseta	63.4525-75	63.4525-75
Schilling.....	22.195-.21	22.195-.21
Sw. krona.....	4.7470-75	4.7470-75
Swiss franc.....	3.0022-29	3.0072-82
Yen	301.10	301.19

A: Free. B: Commercial.

NYSE Studies Bigger World Role

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A plan for internationalizing investments was outlined here today by James J. Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange.

During a news conference he announced the formation of an advisory committee on international capital markets which, he said, would work to stimulate the flow of capital.

He said the committee will focus on ways of encouraging investments across national borders and, in particular, ways of supplying the tremendous needs for capital of countries throughout the world, especially in underdeveloped nations.

Mr. Needham also suggested the NYSE extend its trading hours.

"The exchange is already a world marketplace," he said, "but possibly an extension of the trading hours on the NYSE would make it easier for investors in both Europe and the Far East, as well as brokers on the U.S. West Coast, to participate more actively in our market."

[Asked what sort of extension of trading hours he was considering, Mr. Needham said that initially they might be extended by half an hour in both the morning and the afternoon, AP-Dow Jones reported.

[Later he said the hours might be extended by a further half hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon, resulting in trading from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST. Currrently the exchange operates from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

[He recalled that while serving as a commissioner of the Securities & Exchange Commission he had suggested that one of the ultimate benefits of increased automation in the securities industry would be markets that might remain open for business 24 hours a day to accommodate time zones around the world.]

Mr. Needham noted foreign investors now participate, either as buyer or seller, in more than 15 percent of all transactions on the exchange.

The volume of gross purchases and sales in U.S. securities by foreign investors last year was $23.5 billion, he said, and is expected to rise to $30 billion this year.

Concerning the advisory committee, Mr. Needham said John Leslie, chairman of Bache & Co., will be chairman.

Other members are: Harry B. Anderson, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith International Ltd.; George W. Ball, senior managing director of Lehman Brothers; I. W. Burnham, chairman of Burnham & Co.; Henry H. Fowler, general partner of Goldman Sachs & Co.; André Meyer, general partner of Lazard Frères & Co.; Leo Model, chairman of Model Roland & Co.; Frank A. Petito, director of Morgan Stanley & Co.; Robert V. Roosa, general partner of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., and Nathaniel Samuel, general partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Mr. Needham is in London for the opening of the new stock exchange here. Later this week he will visit Moscow for what he has called exploratory talks on the role the U.S. securities industry could play in developing commercial exchanges between the two countries.

He is to visit Japan next year, and at the press conference today said he would appreciate and accept an invitation to visit China.

U.S. Hits Deals by 2 Oil Cos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) yesterday accused two of the nation's top 20 oil companies of illegal arrangements with their independent service station dealers.

The FTC charged that lease agreements used by Phillips Petroleum Co., the nation's 10th largest oil company, are anti-competitive and coercive, denying dealers control over their own business operations.

It also charged Standard Oil Co. of Ohio (Sohio), the country's 16th largest oil company, with engaging in unlawful price fixing and coercive practices against its dealers.

A spokesman for Phillips said the company would not comment until it has had a chance to read the complaint. Sohio said it plans to fight the complaint, believing that none of the practices cited by the agency are "improper or illegal under existing laws."

The FTC is asking an end to Phillips leases of less than five years, lease cancellations except for good cause (and the provision of arbitration where a dealer wants it).

The agency is asking Sohio to agree to an end to all forms of resale price fixing, coercion of dealers to carry stamps and participate in promotions, and leases of less than five years.

Markets Closed

All U.S. securities and commodities markets were closed Tuesday, election day.

Eurodollars

Nov. 7, 1972

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	4 7/8	5 1/8	+3/16
One Month	4 15/16	5 1/16	—5/16
3 Months	5 15/16	6 1/16	+1/16
6 Months	6 3/16	6 5/16	Unch.
One Year	6 1/2	6 5/8	Unch.

European Gold Markets

Nov. 7, 1972

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	63.75	63.875	— 0.175
Zurich	64.075	63.90	— 0.175
Paris (12.5 kilo).	64.20	64.26	— 0.20

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 7, 1972

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	543	Matsu El Wks	611
Canon Camera	226	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	150
Dai Nip. Print.	440	Mitsubi Corp	422
Fuji Bank	622	Mitsui Co	433
Fuji Photo	380	Mitsukoshi	617
Hitachi	206	Nippon Elec.	234
Honda Motor	465	Sharp	222
C. Itoh	512	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air Lines	2,620	Sony Corp	4,350
Kansai El P	985	Sumitomo Bk	631
Kao Soap	490	Taisho Marine	356
Kirin Brewery	330	Takeda Chem.	240
Komatsu	320	Teijin	156
Kubota I Wks	253	Tokyo Marine	543
Matsu E Ind.	631	Toray	189
		Toyota Motor	652

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 5½-81	101½	102½
Am.Brands 8-81	102¾	103¾
Anglo-Am 7½-87	93	99
Amax 5-76	103½	104½
Amax 8¾-86	103	105
ASEA 8½-86	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	101½	102½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	101¾	102¾
B.N.P. 8½-77	103¾	104¾
Barclays 7¾-86	104¼	105¼
Beecham 8½-86	103	104
BICC 7¾-87	98½	99½
Berg Warn 8-79	103¾	104¾
Borregaard 9½-86	103	104
CN PR 8-86	104¼	105¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	105	106
Carrier 8-87	101¼	102¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	105½	106½
C.F.E. 8-87	98¼	99¼
Corn Union 8½-86	103	104
Cont Oil 7-85	98¼	99¼
Conoco 8-86	101½	102½
Cont Tel 8½-86	102¾	103¾
Copen City 8-84	103	104
Copen Coun 7¾-87	100	101
Copen Tel 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Corning 8½-86	104¾	105¾
Cut Ham 8-87	101¼	102¼
Denmark 9-82	127½	128½
Denmark 7½-92	95½	97½
Dow 8½-86	104¾	105¾
Dupont 7½-78	102¾	103¾
E.D.F. 8½-85	105½	106½
E.I.B. 7¾-84	100	102
E.I.B. 8½-86	106½	107½
E.I.B. 7½-90	101	102
Ent 7½-78	101¾	102¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	103¾	104¾
Escom 8½-86	101½	102½
Fin Mig Bk 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Ford 8-81	105	106
Gen Mills 8-86	103	104
Gen Mot 8¼-76	104½	105½
G[illegible] 8¾ 86	102½	103½
Granges 8½-89	102½	103½
Grolier 8¾-86	103	104
Gte 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Guar Roy 8-87	100¾	101¾
Haas 8-[illegible]	102¼	103¼
Hacs 8¾-86	106	107
Hamanos 7½-87	100½	101¼
H[illegible] 8½-86	103	104
Hill Samuel 8½-86	103	104
Iceland 8-87	100¼	101¼
I.C.I. 7½-92	98¼	99½
I.N.I. 8-87	99½	99½
Ireland 5¼-89	100¾	101¾
I.S.E. 9¼-86	103¾	104¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	101¼	102¼
Kimberley 8½-86	104¼	105¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	102¼	103¼
Lyons 8¾-86	104	105
Metro Est 8¾-86	103¾	104¾
Mansanto 3¾-[illegible]	105¼	106¼
Mount [illegible] 8¾-86	103½	104½
Newfound'd 8½-8[illegible]	105¼	106¼
Nickel 9-86	103	109
Norg KomBk 7½-	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Osk 8¼-86	102¾	103¾
OwensCorn 9-86	107½	108½
Otis Elev 8¾-85	105½	106½
Pekema 8¾-85	103	104
Pe[illegible]walt 8-87	101¾	102¾
Pfaffnor 8½-86	102	103
Phil Morris 8-78	104	105
Phil Morris 8½-86	106¾	107¾
Plessey 8½-86	103¼	104¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	104	105
Queensld 8½-86	103	104
Ralston 7½-87	99½	100½
Rank 8¾-86	105¼	106¼
Richardson 8¾-85	106	107
S.A.S. 8-87	100¾	101¾
Scott 8¾-86	105	107
Shell 8-86	102½	103½
Shell 7-87	100	101
Sth Africa 8-87	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	101¼	102¼
Textron 7¾-87	98¾	99¾
Transamer 8½-86	103½	104½
Transocean 8-86	102¾	103¾
Transocean 8-86	102¾	103¾
Tr[illegible]ocean 7½-87	100¼	101¼
T.R.W. 8¼-86	104¾	105¾
Union Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	99½	100½
Utah 8-87	100¾	101¾
Volvo 8-87	101	102
Wellcome 8½-87	101½	102½
Will G'm 8¾-87	102¾	103¾

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	80¼	81¼
Am Mcd 5½-92	112½	113½
Amerco 4½-87	114½	115½
Am Mot 6-92	124½	125½
Amoco 5½-94	116	117
Apco 6-89	94¼	95¼
A[illegible]ruise 4½-87	86½	88½
Amer Can 4¾-88	82	83
Am Tob 5¼-88	120	121
Ashland 5-88	102¼	103¼
BroadHale 4¾-87	100¾	101¾
Chevron 5-88	118	119
Chesebg 6¼-84	155½	156½
Chry[illegible] 4¾-88	75¼	76¼
Chrysler 5-88	84½	87½
Cont Tel 5½-86	104¾	105¾
Cummins Int 6¼-8[illegible]	112¾	113¾
Dart Ind 4¾-87	105½	106½
Equity F 5½	83½	89½
EastKodak 4¼-88	145	147
F[illegible] 5-92	92	93
Fed Dept 4½-85	131½	132½
Firestone 5-86	100¼	101¼
Ford [illegible]	107½	108½
Ford 6-86	117½	118½
G[illegible] 4¾-85	107¼	108¼
GenElec 4¼-87	97½	100½
GenFoods 4¾-82	92	93
GenShoe 5¼-07	104½	105½
Gillette 4¾-82	101½	102½
Halliburt 4¼-87	114½	115½
Honeywell 5-83	124	126
Honeywell 6-86	117	118
I.S.E. 5-88	107½	108½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	108½	109¼
J Logan 4¾-83	105½	106½
Lasco 5-88	74½	75½
Lasco 5-89	68½	69½
LTV 5-88	56	57
Mar Midland 5-88	103¼	104¼
Mars Mut 6¾-87	99¾	100¾
Michelin 6-85	152½	153½
Miles 4¾-93	112	113
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117	118
Motorola 4½-83	156	157
Murphy Oil 5-89	118	119
Nabisco 5¼-89	114¾	115¾
Owens Ill 4½-87	98	99
PanAm 5¼-88	76½	77½
Penney JC 4½-87	107½	110½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	107½	110½
R.C.A. 5-88	97	98
Revlon 4¾-83	116	117
Revlon 4¾-87	102½	109½
Reynolds M 5-88	81	82
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	104	105
Texaco 4½-88	97	98
20thCent 5-87	65	66
UnCarb 4¾-92	101¾	102¾
Warner Fd 5¾-88	68	69
Warner Lam 4½-8	118½	119½

Bendtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

		Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	101.05	97.08	129.97	
Previous	101.04	97.06	130.33	

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High 1972	Low 1972
Amsterdam	129.1	129.1	134.2	96.4
Brussels	148.38	149.19	153.53	131.07
Frankfurt	147.43	147.42	160.48	126.93
London 30	484.1	487.4	543.5	461.6
London 500	310.27	310.51	327.95	290.78
Milan	50.73	50.24	60.73	45.80
Paris	126.6	125.1	134.9	100.1
Sydney	590.31	590.84	639.31	490.10
Tokyo (a)	338.20	333.63	338.20	199.93
Tokyo (o)	4538.53	4543.88	4564.73	2712.31
Zurich	419.0	418.6	424.9	347.1

(a) new. (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	67
Albembank	349
Amrobank	71.70
A'dam	33.80
Fokker	33.40
Ho[illegible]	335
H.V.A.	90.60
Hulst-Am.	142.50
Hoogovens	76.50
I.O.S. L'd	49.20
IPF	82.25
K.L.M.	117.80
Philipsgewn	35.90
Rolinco	258.50
Royal Dutch	118.20
Unilever	146.70
Ver.Mach.	128.50

Brussels

Artes	4,150
Ast.d.Mines	2,070
Cock-Ougree	1,146
Electrobel	4,770
Lamb[illegible]	2,420
Petrofina	5,250
Ph.Gevaert	1,450
Soc. Générale	2,775
Solvay	2,970
Un.Miniere	1,595

Düsseldorf

A[illegible]	157.80
Aug.Thyssen	69.90
BASF	141.50
Bayer	129.80
Commerzbk.	226
Cont.Gummi	91
Daimler-Benz	383.90
Dt[illegible]nag	197.20
DeutBank	330
DresdnBank	264.50
Gels.Akt[illegible]	70.20
Hoechster	159.50
Hoesch	68.70
Karstadt	471.50
Kaufhof	330
KHD	114.50
Lufthansa	69.50
Mannesmann	191
Metallgesell.	303
Rheinstahl	81.50
RWE new	155.90
Si[illegible]ens	277.50
Veba	140.50
Volkswagen	145.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp.	3.83
Anglo-Amln	£24
BarclysBank	4.48
Bee[illegible]amGr.	3.32
Bowater	2.17
BrtAmTob.	3.00
Brit.[illegible]	0.70
Brit.Pet.	5.09
B.MC	0.33
Chartered	2.48
Courtaulds	1.76
Chrysler	0.21
Daggerfont.	0.09
DeBeer D.	3.78
Decca Rec.	4.15
Distillers	1.73
Dunlop	0.99
El Musind.	1.81
FreeSed.	7.05
GEC	1.52
Glaxo Gr.	4.47
Gl.UnivSt.	3.00
Guinness	1.92
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson-Bay	8.80
ImpChem	2.71
IOS Mgt new	$1.80
Marks&Spen	2.99
MetalBox	3.33
Mitchell	0.85
Rio[illegible]	2.39
RankOr	10.00
RoyalDutch	£18¾
R.T.Z.	2.25
Shell	3.46
Tube Invest.	4.16
Union Car	3.04
Vickers	0.81
War Loan	£30½
West Deep	4.75
West Drld	£12
West Hold	£11 ⅝
West Min	1.85
Woolworth	1.07
ZCI	0.66

Milan

Fiat	2,308
Finsider	370
Generali	597.90
Italcider	536
LaRinas	314
Montedis	432
Olivetti	1,481
Pirelli	1,125
SniaViscos	1,298
Terr	169.75

Paris

Air Liquide	344
Belgian	215
BNCI	—
Can Pacific	75.50
C.G.E.	507
C.S.F.	322
Citro[illegible]	96.50
CieBancaire	606
Créd.Comm.	176
Créd.Lyon	24.60
DeBeers	37.45
EssoStand.	127
Fin.Par.BP	235.50
Fr.Pétroles	217
GerDanone	353
IBM	2,919
ImpOil	219
Intl Nick Can	161.80
Mach.Bull	78.10
Michelin	1,825
Mobil	340.20
Nickel (Le)	105
OrniumPét.	350
PathéMarc.	90
Péchin.y	143.40
Peugeot	485.50
Radio Techn.	635
Rh.Poulenc	189
Rio Tinto	27
Roy. Dutch	182.50
St.Gobain	187
Schneider	183
Shell	165.20
Simca	78.50
Soc.Générale	—
SuezCie'n	268
Thomson	172.10
Young'sPe[illegible]	220

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,040
Baily	1,120
B.Boveri	1,275
Ciba-Geigy	2,470
Cr.Suisse	4,220
Fischer	1,214
Hoffm-L.R. b.	109,250
Nestlé	3,970
Sandoz	3,865
SNG B.Suisse	4,700
Sulzer	3,650
U.B.Suisse	4,430

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESIDENCE

SERVICES

REALTY INVESTMENT

IN A POLLUTION FREE AREA

INVESTMENTS

INVESTMENTS

REALTY INVESTMENT

AGENTS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 7, 1972

Net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the paper: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

L.L. Growth Fund	SF30.02
Alexander Fund	$11.12
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$10.16
Amiella Fund	$8.08
Andreas Equity	Can.$5.13
Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF128.28
Apollo Fund S.A.	$15.88
Arbitrage Fund N.V.	$49.71
Asia Corporation	DM18.52
Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.41
Australia Selection Fd.	$6.85
BAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
BtF Growth Fund	$8.18
BtF Japan Fund	$10.68
BtF Trust S.A.	$13.81
BtF Income Fund	$10.51
Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$57.00
Bowintrust	$23.19
Bul Land & Constr.	$16.71
Can Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.02
Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.52
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
Capital Int'l	$13.88
Capital Italia S.A.	$10.88
Caribbico N.V. "C" Sh.	$121.25
Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,059.10
Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.47
Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.71
Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$9.01
Convert. Sec. N. V.	$767.64
Crivor Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF110.00
C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF117.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
CS BANK CORP.:	
Europa-Valor	SF175.25
Intervalor	SF212.75
Swissvalor New Ser.	SF288.75
Cusey Fund S.A.	$7.95
D.G.	$65.42
Dahlia Invest. Fund	$9.77
Delta Multifund	$9.77
Dewa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,288
DFS GROUP:	
Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$13.21
Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.76
Dr. Offsh Com. Sh.	$10.91
Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
Dunion	$45.01
Executive Fd of Canada	$6.52
EFTA:	
Equitafia S.A.	$9.67
Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.86
Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$21.19
Eurac	SF1,326
Finance Union	$10.90
Gas Fund	$12.57
GEO INVESTORS:	
American Trust	$7.38
Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.82
Aust.Ld.&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$10.35
Great Nt'l City Fund	$33.88
Gt Security Cap. Fd.	$120.52
Growing Fund S.A.	$84.68
Growing Japan Fund	$20.44
Guaranditalia	$11.71
Guardian Issue Pr.	SF3,056
Hermes Selection Fd.	SF134.06
HOF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
Fd of Austral.($US).	$3.81
Fd Austral. Sterling.	Aus.$4.59
Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$7.65
Hand of Nations	$10.86
Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.37
HORMUDA LIMITED:	
Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$20.00
G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.75
Growth International	$9.70
Guardian GrwthFdInt'l	$8.62
Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.75
Hansmann Holdgs.N.V.	$5,079
Hedged Investors	$14,358
H.O.T./Hobet	$28.13
HYFUND	$11.20
HYGROW	$22.81
IOS FUNDS:	
Fund of Funds	$9.00
IOS Sterling	Bah.$5.26
I.I.T.	$7.44
IOS Growth Fund	$7.75
Regent Growth Fd.	$10.39
IOS Venture (Int'l)	$8.38
Interfix	$119.69
Interfund S.A.	$11.46
Interitalia	Lire 7,806
Intermarket Fund	$136.43
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.41
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,338.18
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd SA.	$10.50
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.25
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.80
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$81.56
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$40.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,846
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$8.17
(w) Keyfund	$9.70
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l	$12.86
(w) Kleinwort Ben.Jap.F.	$17.95
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.51
(w) Lexfund	$23.85
(r) Marlin Fund	$13.63
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.30
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.02
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$9.52
(w) N.A.M.P.	$104.22
(w) Nippon Fund	$20.45
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$29.22
(r) OlympicCap. Fed. Inc.	$2.77
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$10.49
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$28.36
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$10.46
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.90
(w) Pyramid (CMO)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,959
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,757
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$7.70
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$10.72
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.48
— (d) Global Fund	$7.95
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF82.70
(d) Selective Am. E'lty Fd.	$11.18
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.39
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$8.61
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.25
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$13.39
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$9.01
— (d) Share Realty	$13.16
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$8.45
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$7.13
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.86
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.29
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.63
— (d) I.T.F.	$12.00
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$2.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. E. Est.	SF1,412
— (r) Sectorswiss	SF1,234
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.14
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$265.24
(w) Star Fund	$8.10
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$16.37
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF52.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF118.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF138.43
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.53
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$53.44
(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.02
(w) Transpacific Fund	$14.58
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 133.0
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 107.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.67
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF73.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF107.25
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	SF180.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF128.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF106.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF119.00
— (d) Saff So. Af. Sh.	SF234.50
— (d) Sima Sw. E. Est.	SF169.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantifonds	DM27.13
— (d) Europafonds	DM46.85
— (d) Unifonds	DM26.14
— (d) Unirenta	DM45.44
— (d) Unispecial 1	DM78.42
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.43
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.85
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.43
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2.143
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,401.29
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$587.97
(w) Worldwide Securities	$45.97
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,779.04
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$5.64
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.51

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

INDUSTRIAL

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6271	Abitibi	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝	
250	Ackands	$ 12	12	12	+ ⅛
2150	Agra Ind	$ 13¼	13⅛	12¾	— ⅜
3888	Alta Gas T	$ 15½	15	15⅛	+ ½
20	Alta Nat	$ 19¾	19¾	19¾	
2000	Ago Cent	$ 11½	11¼	11¼	
2700	Argus C pr	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	
150	At Sugar	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
17399	Bank N S	$ 38¾	36⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
15544	Bell Canad	$ 43¾	42¾	43½	+ ⅝
50	BC Forest	$ 20	20	20	
4200	Boc Bros	280	270	275	+ 5
1951	Bovis Cor	215	210	215	+10
46771	BP Can	$ 16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
4400	Burns Fds	$ 19	18½	19	+ ½
3158	Cagary P	$ 26½	26	26	— ¼
850	Can Malt	$ 31	31	31	
100	C Pacific	$ 22	22	22¼	+ ¼
1000	Can Perm	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
540	C Cabless	$ 19½	19½	19½	
900	C Hydro	$ 11¾	11½	11¾	+ ½
10203	C Imp Bank	$ 28⅝	27¾	28⅝	+ 1
6322	C Ind Gas	$ 11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
75	Cdn Tire	$ 34½	34½	34½	— 1
335	Celanese	355	350	350	
310	C Holiday	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
11845	Con Bdg	235	220	235	
12132	Cons Gas	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
773	Crush Int	$ 16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
907	Dofasco	$ 28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
1005	Dom Stores	$ 14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
150	Dupont	$ 29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
3503	Dylex L A	$ 19	18½	18½	+ ½
6533	Falcon	$ 58	56⅝	58	+ ⅞
6150	Fed Grain	$ 9½	9	9	
650	Fraser	$ 14¼	14½	14¼	+ ½
100	Gen Distrib	$ 30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
500	GL Paper	$ 16¼	16	16	— ¼
100	Gt W Life	$ 73½	73½	73½	— ½
2890	Greyhnd	$ 22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¾
8196	Guar Trst	$ 14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
2234	Gulf Can	$ 26½	26	26½	+ ½
4600	H Bay Co	$ 17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
305	Huron Erl	$ 32½	32	32	— ½
11225	IAC	$ 20½	20	20½	+ ¼
9700	Indusmin	$ 10	10	10	+ ⅜
850	Inland Gas	$ 11¾	11½	11¾	
350	Interpoot	$ 15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
3959	Intpr Pipe	$ 29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
16165	Inv Grp A	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	
760	Kaps Tran.	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	
11300	Kaiser Re	225	215	225	+ 5
285	Labatt	$ 29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
1100	LCMt Cem	315	300	315	+ 5
300	Laura Sec	$ 12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
450	Lob Co A	$ 6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
1085	Lob Co B	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2600	Loeb M	405	400	400	
7535	MB Ltd	$ 23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
100	M Lt Mills	$ 16¾	16¾	16¾	
700	Met Stores	$ 20½	20½	20½	— ½
3515	Moore	$ 49½	49⅛	49½	+ ¼
300	Morse A	$ 10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4747	Noranda	$ 39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅜
3449	Nor Ctl G	$ 12	11⅞	12	
1545	OSF Ind	$ 10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3720	Oshawa A	$ 11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
2000	Pembln A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
710	Petrofina	$ 27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
1489	Reed Ostr	$ 11	11	11	
650	Rothmen	$ 18⅝	18	18⅛	— ½
500	Scotts	$ 19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
4100	Secur Cap	130	125	125	
1378	Shell Can	$ 55⅛	54¾	55⅛	+ ⅜
11454	Simpsons	$ 29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
2943	Simpson S	$ 40	39¾	40	+ ¼
77300	St Brodcst	$ 15¼	15⅛	15¼	
21741	Steloo	$ 32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
6398	Texaco	$ 54	54	54	+ ⅛
1275	Thom Nes	$ 13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ¼
6441	Tor Dm Bk	$ 33	32½	33	+ ½
9985	Traders A	$ 20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
7598	Tr Can PL	$ 46¾	46⅝	46¾	
1940	Trans Mt	$ 23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
50	Un Carbid	$ 16½	16⅝	16⅝	
5895	Un Gas	$ 12⅝	12	12	
491	Union Gt	$ 50½	50	50½	+1½
1631	Van Der	$ 9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ½
939	Weldwod	$ 12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
3200	Wslburne	$ 15	14⅝	15	+ ½
1050	W Cdn Seed	$ 6	6	6	
100	Westinhse	$ 22½	22½	22½	+ ⅜
900	Weston	$ 20	20	20	
915	White Pas	$ 12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
11430	Woodwd A	$ 27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅜

Total sales 3,055,630 shares

MINES

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1800	Agnico E	280	270	280	
1700	Aunor	310	305	305	— 5
750	BETLM	15 15/16	15½	15½	— ¼
2710	Bralor Res	215	205	215	+10
1190	Brenda M	365	360	360	+15
6445	Brunswk	385	375	380	—10
1500	Camflo	440	425	430	+10
500	C Tung	149	149	149	
575	Cassiar	$ 13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
4900	Chemalloy	247	240	244	— 6
243	Coldstrm	275	275	275	+ 5
2800	C Morisn	150	147	149	— 1
13800	C Rambler	240	235	240	
2100	Conwest	575	550	575	+25
132058	Cop Fields	290	253	260	
875	Craigmt	565	560	560	— 5
475	Denison	$ 27¼	27	27	
1300	Dickns	245	240	245	+ 5
7850	PanCan P	$ 14⅝	14¼	14½	— ¼
12032	Pan Ocean	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
700	Patrol	135	133	135	+ 2
5200	Place G	81	80	81	+ 4
2589	Siebens	$ 13⅝	13½	13⅝	
17000	Spooner	74	71	72	— 2
19200	Sundale O	870	845	855	—25
2300	Voyager P	685	675	675	

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 7, 1972

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2570	East Sull	225	215	225	+10
5490	Falcon C	$ 11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
4575	Gnt Mascot	545	535	540	+ 5
3025	Gibraltar	800	785	795	+20
1500	Grandoc	295	290	290	— 4
425	Hollinger	$ 39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
1750	Int Mogul	$ 12½	12	12	— ½
2228	Kerr Add	965	920	960	+25
700	La Luz	300	300	300	
400	LL Lac	181	181	181	
1108	Madeline	395	385	385	
100	Malfami	$ 35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
1200	Newconex	515	515	515	
1800	Orchan	410	400	400	—10
3950	Parmour	298	297	298	+13
76	Patino N V	$ 24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
425	Pine Point	$ 28½	28½	28½	— ½
339	Placer	$ 36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
5900	Rayrock	105	105	105	
9875	Sherritt	$ 13¾	13½	13½	
1520	Steep R	174	170	170	— 3
392	Sullivan	225	225	225	+ 5
7444	Teck Cor A	535	485	500	—10
4081	Teck Cor B	480	465	465	—10
550	U Siscoe	205	200	202	+ 2
850	Upp Can	275	270	270	— 5
1900	West Mine	260	250	260	+10

OIL & GAS

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1100	Alminex	605	600	605	+ 5
500	A Quasar P	950	950	950	—25
150	Candel Oil	$ 10½	10½	10½	— ½
4449	Chieftan D	$ 15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
1400	Clark Can	260	252	252	— 8
14450	Francana	$ 15	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅞
1300	Gt Collads	825	820	825	+25
50	Gr Plains	$ 31¾	31½	31¾	
4783	Houston O	225	310	325	+15
25900	Nat Pete	95	92	92	— 3

Total sales 1,896,097 shares.

Montreal Stocks

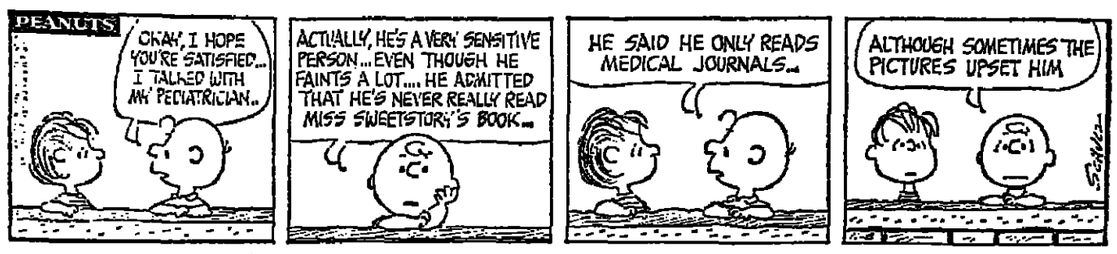
		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
450	Algoma	$ 12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
498	Asbestos	$ 18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
26143	Bank Mont	$ 12	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
1200	Bombardr	$ 7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
400	Brinco	$ 5⅝	5½	5⅝	
800	CAE Ind	$ 9½	9¼	9¼	
165	Can Cement	$ 51	50½	51	+1
524	Cdn IntPow	$ 12½	12	12	— ⅛
795	Con Bath	$ 14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
131	Dom Glass	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
2510	Dom Text	$ 9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
700	Fncl Col	$ 13	12⅝	13	
200	Gaz Metro	$ 5	5	5	
2260	Imasco	$ 27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
200	Laur Pin	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
2040	Molson A	$ 28½	28¼	28½	— ⅛
500	Mtl Trust	$ 20	20	20	— ¼
16665	Power Cp	$ 13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅝
2537	Price Co	$ 11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
4300	QSP Ltd	$ 12½	11¾	12	+ ¼
14090	Rapid Data	$ 13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅝
560	Rolland A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4347	Royal Bank	$ 35⅝	34¾	35⅝	+ ⅝
59	Royal Trust	$ 43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
80	Steinberg A	$ 25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
1900	Super Elec	$ 240	230	235	+5
200	Unican Secs	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
910	Velcro Ind	$ 16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
100	Zellers	$ 17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼

Total sales 1,896,097 shares.

Rasminsky Resigns

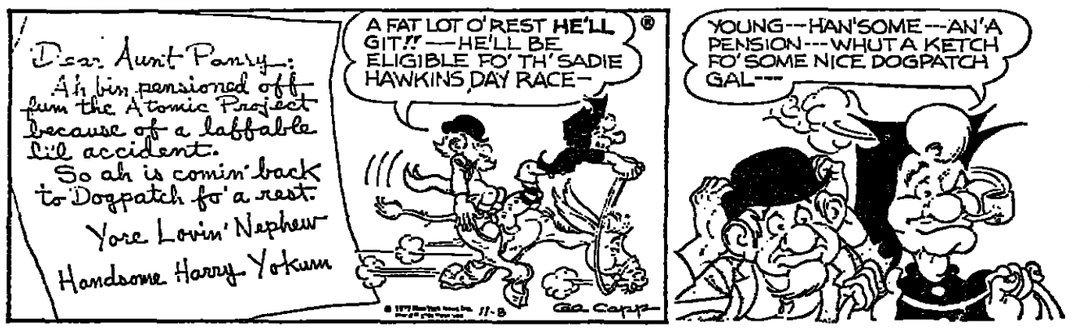
OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).— Louis Rasminsky will resign as governor of the Bank of Canada Feb. 1, more than two years before is term expires, the bank announced today. No reason was given, but it is understood that he has been in ill health.

PEANUTS



B.C.

LI'L ABNER



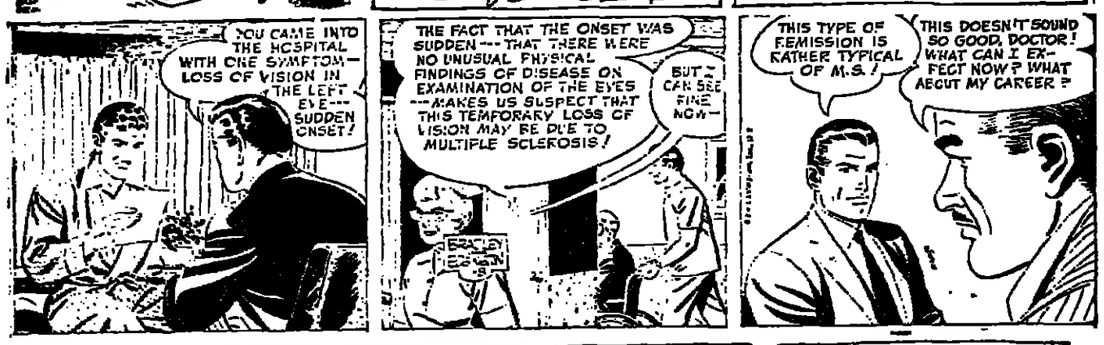
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Countless efforts have been made to improve the Blackwood convention, which has been in standard use for almost four decades, but only two of them have achieved wide popularity. One is Key-Card Blackwood, in which the king of the potential trump suit counts as a fifth ace. The other is Roman Blackwood, in which a five-club response shows no or three aces, five diamonds shows one or four, and other responses show two aces in a somewhat complex fashion.

Some young New York experts now use an effective hybrid: a five-club response shows no or three of the five key cards; five diamonds shows one or four; and five hearts two or, theoretically, five. The four no-trump bidder can normally draw the right conclusion about his partner's holding from the previous bidding. This device was used on the diagramed deal.

The desirable contract of six diamonds was reached as shown, with South bidding with abandon. Against six diamonds, West judged that his safest lead was a trump. South could have adopted a simple line of play after winning the first trick. He could have played to ruff two clubs in the dummy. This plan succeeds with any favorable spade division, but would have failed here.

However, South tried a different and slightly superior strategy. He drew trumps and led the heart queen from his hand. West was forced to cover and the ace won in dummy.

South could now afford a safety play in spades, so he led to the king and played low to dummy's nine. When this succeeded, he congratulated himself on his foresight. It was then an easy matter to ruff the fourth round of spades in dummy, establishing the fifth spade in the closed hand at the 12th trick.

NORTH
♠ A92
♡ AJ954
◇ A873
♣ 6

WEST
♠ Q1076
♡ K82
◇ 65
♣ 10853

EAST
♠ 8
♡ 10763
◇ Q104
♣ KJ942

SOUTH (D)
♠ KJ543
♡ Q
◇ KJ92
♣ AQ7

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

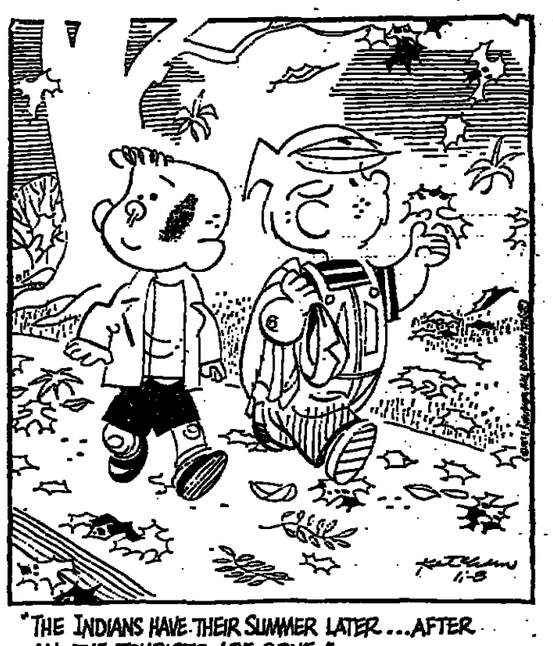
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	4 ◇	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
6 ◇	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	O	E		R	A	N	T		H	A	G	M	A
C	E	N	T		E	Z	I	O		S	T	R	A	P
O	R	T	H	O	D	O	X	Y		S	T	A	S	I
T	R	O	I	K	A		O	S	P		L	S	T	S
			C	A	N	O	N		U	T	E	S		
S	A	S	S	Y		N	O	R	T	H	E	R	N	S
O	D	E			B	E	R	A	T	E		O	O	P
R	E	V		T	O	M	M	I	E	S		O	N	I
A	L	E		O	R	A	C	L	E			T	O	R
L	O	N	G	R	A	N	G	E		B	A	S	S	O
		T	R	E	E	T		O	R	C	A	S		
S	K	Y	E		E	N	V		L	I	P	A	S	E
E	I	S	E	N		D	E	M	O	N	I	C	A	L
T	R	I	C	E		A	P	A	T	U		S	L	U	M
S	I	X	E	S		K	N	O	T			H	U	T	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE INDIANS HAVE THEIR SUMMER LATER...AFTER ALL THE TOURISTS ARE GONE."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

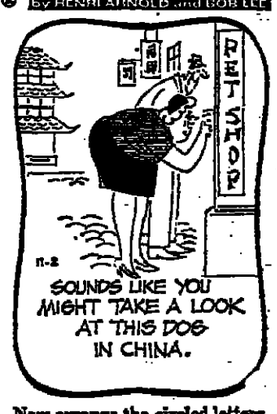
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MEERB

NOPEY

KLEETT

ALFFEB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FORTY BRAIN MULISH POORLY

Answer: What people who boo at performers sometimes are—"BOO-RS"

BOOKS

THE NEW OXFORD BOOK OF ENGLISH VERSE 1250-1950

Chosen and edited by Helen Gardner. Oxford. 974 pp. $10

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE compiler and editor of an anthology such as "The New Oxford Book of English Verse," as near to an official volume as the republic of letters allows, is not quite the free and unfettered spirit that his title indicates. He —or as in this case, she—is more a custodian of a national treasure than a free-enterprise entrepreneur on his own. He has an enormous body of work that he has to organize and arrange decently for public perusal, and his personal enthusiasms and dislikes, though it may be sacrilege to say so, are subordinate and almost irrelevant to his knowledge of the field and his sense of the past. In fact, reading this volume is very much like wandering through the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, through room after room of great and stunning paintings, made familiar from previous visits or through incessant reproduction. And it seems to me a measure of the success with which Dame Helen Gardner has done her job is to be able to report the shock of recognition and the delight of encountering so many familiar and splendid poems. Time and again, the opening words of a poem set up that tremor, that prickly sensation that A. E. Housman cited as a sure sign of authentic poetry.

Such an abundance, of course, confers obligations on the editor. A museum director with four Andrea del Sartos simply has to show them. He can't very well pick two, on the grounds that the four are variants of the Holy Family and that they make up a simpering lot anyhow. I'm not quite sure what Dame Helen thinks, for example, of Leigh Hunt's "Abou Ben Adhem." If pressed, I would have to admit that though it is a nicely turned series of couplets, it is a didactic work, with a moral broad enough to enlist all men of goodwill, that it reflects the buoyant hopefulness of the romantic movement and was a key to Hunt's generous nature. Some of these considerations are more historical than literary. Nevertheless, I must say that it was very pleasant coming across the poem again, and I think the anthology would have been the less without it.

A new work and not a revision of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's famous gathering, the current volume extends the cutoff date to 1950 (from 1918), and includes the work of some poets whom "Q" had omitted even within the time span he had set himself: Swift, Hardy, Gerard Manley Hopkins. Yet it is surprising how easily the new book can be superimposed on the old one. The proportions, to be sure, have been altered slightly. The intellectually sinewy, the thought-laden verses generally get better treatment in Gardner than they did in Q. Donne is given three times the space, George Herbert and Dryden twice. Although Shelley occupies about as much space in Gardner as he did in the earlier book, the texture is different. Shelley's verse letter to Maria Gisborne from Italy is far more striking and appealing than "The Indian Serenade," which appeared in Q. On the other hand, Swinburne rates the same, and though Robert Herrick is back, he takes up eight pages the new text.

The presence of Swift, Har the later Yeats and Hopkins tends the range even within earlier framework. Hardy bri a fibrous, rough-hewn quality the anthology, though the poe the editor has chosen accent nostalgic and regretful a the pense of the pungent, sardo writing in "Satires of Circu stance," for example. The poe from the later Yeats remind once more of the development his art and of the fact that had with us a poet of s eminence only a generation ba And the Hopkins selections, cluding the complete "Wreck the Deutschland," provide a sh of poems as technically challe ing as any in the book, poe that centuries will not be able wear away.

One strand seems to be mu or lacking: the note of prot of social criticism. The editor included, and deservedly so, *religious writing of George H* bert and Richard Crashaw, amo others. But she might have cl some of the biting, anticler lines from Chaucer or Langla or poems such as Burns's "H Willie's Prayer." And though printed John Davidson's "Thi Bob a Week," little of the poe reflects the social and industr conditions of England. Sur among the occasional poe written on the Chartist revolt, Corn Law repeal, the enclosu acts, the battles for reform, fa tory life in the 19th century a the bitter years after Wor War I, there must have be some worthy of inclusion tween Thomas Campion ("The is a garden in her face/Whe roses and white lilies grow") Ernest Dowson ("I have be faithful to thee, Cynara! in fashion").

Nevertheless, the book remai a continuous and rewarding plea ure. Read together, the poe bear out T. S. Eliot's assert that great works of art live a simultaneity, in a contin present. It is a cause of won how easily poems of the rece past fit with those written ce turies ago without jarring or d turbance. How is it "T Waste Land" goes so easily wi Wordsworth's "Immortality Od or Spenser's "Epithalamion" Donne's "The Ecstasy"?

The poets the editor has chos from the period between the are familiar ones: Eliot, Po Sitwell, Graves, Edwin Muir the best known of the 30s gro Auden, MacNeice, Spender, C. Lewis. Though she has inclu Stevie Smith and D. H. rence. I wish she had found for such mavericks as Bunting, a fine but negl poet, and Hugh MacDiarmid, embattled Scot. And that she used Keith Douglas's "Vel meinnicht" or that great "John Anderson," instead "How to Kill." This is not ing or attempts to second the editor, but an indication easy it is to be caught up in enterprise. I envy those yo enough to encounter these for the first time.

Mr. Lask is a book critic The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

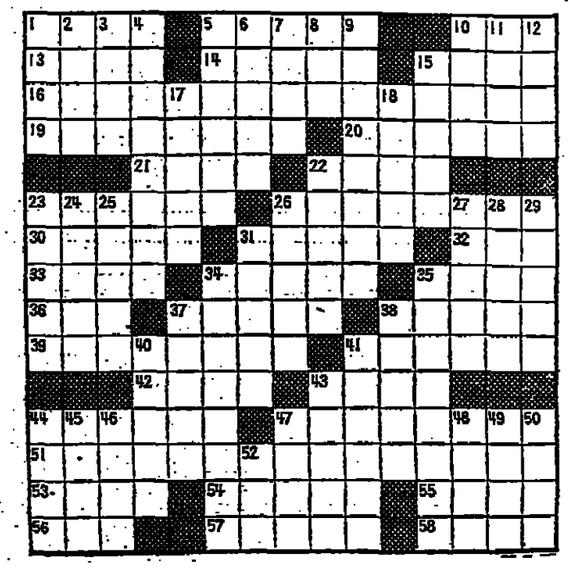
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Biblical king
5 Less well done
10 Command to a horse
13 Impend
14 Habituate
15 Seine tributary
16 First squirt of milk
19 One who signs a check
20 Shares in
21 Prepares to kick off
22 Der ——
23 Shield
26 Minimize
30 Women's coat style
31 Seventh Ave. employe
32 Owns
33 Julep need
34 Was undaunted
35 Lean
36 Shoshonean
37 Bogs down
38 Explorer de Leon
39 Hangs on
41 Man with a snap
42 Insects
43 State: Abbr.
44 Fish-market worker
47 Liquidate, British style
51 Salad-dressing source
53 Yarn ravelings
54 Turkish decree
55 Indonesian island
56 Person
57 Subdues
58 Gate receipts

DOWN

1 Ye —— dresse shoppe
2 September ——
3 Crucifix
4 Helpless
5 Cleansed of suds
6 Pays
7 Rhine tributary
8 Poetic word
9 Showed independence
10 Camp activity
11 Son of Jacob: Var.
12 Carrie Nation's foes
15 Musical group
17 Miss Castle
18 Before
22 Yellow-fever mosquito
23 Halt the flow of
24 Choice
25 More elegant
26 Calibers
27 Burmese statesman
28 Surgeon's instrument
29 Chemical compound
31 Trade centers
34 Absent-minded
35 Faithful
37 Lays explosives
38 Shade of gray
40 Port——
41 Makes inaccessible
43 Ammonia derivative
44 Town near Caen
45 Gab
46 Excellent
47 Man
48 Dolphin genus
49 State: Abbr.
50 —— est percipi
52 Former U. S. agency



Patriots Bow, 24-17

FL Colts Break oss Streak at 4

DRO, Mass., Nov. 7 uce Laird recovered a d returned a kickoff to set up a pair of er touchdowns last the Baltimore Colts

snapped a four-game losing streak with a 24-17 victory over the New England Patriots in a National Football League game.

The Colts led, 10-3, when they punted the ball on the first series of plays in the second half, but Carl Garrett fumbled on the return and Laird recovered the ball at the New England 25-yard line.

Don Nottingham drove to the 23 on the next play and quarterback Marty Domres fired a scoring strike into the end zone to tight end Tom Mitchell for a 17-3 advantage at 3:35 of the third quarter.

The Patriots came back for a 65-yard scoring drive on the next series. Jim Plunkett capped the 11-play march with a 2-yard touchdown run, but Laird returned the ensuing kickoff to the New England 26.

Holding Penalty

A holding penalty against Baltimore put the ball on the New England 41 but the Colts took only five plays to score, with Norm Bulaich diving over from the 1-yard line for the touchdown.

Garrett closed out New England's scoring on a 1-yard run with 4:54 left in the final period. The Patriots recovered an onside kick but Jerry Logan intercepted a Plunkett pass to end the threat.

Sam Havrilak turned a double reverse into a 32-yard touchdown run for a 7-3 Baltimore lead at 11:30 of the first quarter and Jim O'Brien booted a 9-yard field goal late in the second period as the Colts took a 10-3 halftime advantage.

L Standings

ONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	7	1	0	.875	200	111
	6	2	0	.750	184	125
	5	3	0	.625	197	184
	2	5	1	.313	98	162
	1	6	1	.188	68	177

Central Division

	5	3	0	.625	199	169
	5	3	0	.625	156	144
	4	4	0	.500	183	131
	3	4	1	.463	132	142

Western Division

	5	2	1	.688	167	132
	4	4	0	.500	153	153
	3	4	1	.438	206	184
	1	6	1	.188	115	217

CAN CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
	8	0	0	1.000	198	103
	5	3	0	.625	238	189
	2	6	0	.250	109	244
	2	6	0	.250	165	212
	2	6	0	.250	218	162

Central Division

	6	2	0	.750	217	127
	5	3	0	.625	155	122
	5	3	0	.625	141	134
	1	7	0	.125	87	215

Western Division

	5	3	0	.625	195	140
	4	3	1	.563	209	155
	2	5	1	.313	152	203
	2	6	0	.250	165	223

ay Night's Result

4, New England 17.

nday's Games

t San Francisco.
N. Y. Jets.
Los Angeles.
Minnesota.
at Chicago.
at Pittsburgh.
at Miami.
s at Atlanta.
ts at Washington.
Cincinnati.
at Houston.
t Dallas.

Monday's Game

t San Diego, night.

A Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
KG-O	12	158	82	398	33.2
enix	10	104	60	268	26.8
ADL	11	115	60	290	26.4
	12	126	63	315	26.3
	11	102	64	268	25.5
	12	126	76	328	25.3
	12	128	56	307	25.1
	12	134	54	322	24.8
Seat.	10	93	59	245	24.5
Phil.	12	123	55	301	23.2

BA Result

Monday's Games

(Cooke 36, Wise 23, Boone 2 [illegible] (Cunningham 39,

United Press International.

UPENDED—Jesse Taylor (42) of the Chargers is stopped by the Cowboys' Robert Newhouse as Bill Thomas moves in. Dallas won the NFL game at San Diego, 34-28.

Pro Football Notes

Duane Thomas and Staubach Suited Up But Weren't Used

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Before their National Football League game last Sunday against Dallas, the San Diego Chargers activated Duane Thomas, the reluctant running back who finally reported to the team last week. Thomas was in uniform on the bench. "I thought about using him on kickoff returns," said Harland Svare, the coach "but changed my mind."

The Chargers gave Thomas a new contract and raised his salary far above the $22,000 specified for the last year of his original Dallas three-year pact.

Meanwhile, Billy Parks and Mike Montgomery, traded away by the Chargers to get Thomas, were big contributors to the easy Dallas victory. Tom Landry, the coach, said he thought about using the recently healed Roger Staubach at quarterback in the final period after Dallas led, 31-0. But he dismissed the thought as John Hadl threw four touchdown passes for San Diego.

Because his coach, George Allen, has no one to replace him with Sonny Jurgensen out, Bill Kilmer thinks he is a better quarterback now for the Redskins. "I'm in the driver's seat," he said. "When you have two quarterbacks fighting for the same job, you get conservative. You're afraid of mistakes thinking the coach may pull you out and put in the other guy. Now that it's all up to me, I'm free to take more chances."

Miami's Mercury Morris likes to play against Buffalo to try to show up the Bills' O.J. Simpson, which he thinks he did by gaining 106 yards against them to Simpson's 45. It goes back to college when Simpson twice beat out Morris for the collegiate rushing title. "My own personal vendetta," says Morris.

"I like to see Merc do well," said Simpson. "But right now, I'm more interested in beating out Larry Csonka for the rushing title." Simpson has gained 723 yards, Csonka 707.

Major Confrontation

The major confrontation Sunday will be the Detroit Lions against the Vikings in Minnesota and the loser will suffer a blow to its playoff possibilities. Both teams played well in winning last Sunday and the fact that the Lions have lost nine straight games to Minnesota bothers them. "I've never had a good game against the Vikings," says Greg Landry, the Detroit quarterback who has had many good ones against other teams.

The Lions beat the Bears, 14-9, while the Vikings trounced New Orleans, 37-6, and thus remained one game behind Detroit and Green Bay in the standings. Fran Tarkenton, after he completed 19 of 26 passes for 178 yards and two touchdowns, said: "We are playing good offensive football. This is the time of year when you should be playing good."

Some others are and some are not. Tarkenton's former coach, Norm Van Brocklin of the Atlanta Falcons, said: "The inconsistency everybody talks about is because we have a tough and balanced league. We [the Falcons] have gotten whipped the last two weeks, but we still have a good chance to win the conference."

'All the Way'

Joe Schmidt, the Detroit coach, pleased that his maligned defense could achieve a shutout, said: "We're going all the way now." But Schmidt often says things like that.

With six weeks to go, 16 of the 26 teams are either in first place in the divisions or no more than two games back.

NBA Result

Monday's Game

New York 111 (Bradley 24, Frazier 23), Portland 95 (Wicks 21, Johnson 13, Petrie 13, Smith 13) Knicks gain a virtual tie with Boston for first place in Atlantic Division, trailing by percentage points, .909 to .846.

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
1. Erving, Va.	111	64	289	28.9
2. Issel, Ky.	110	68	288	28.1
3. McGinnis, Ind.	111	45	267	24.2
4. Wise, Utah	124	79	335	23.9
5. Cunningham, Car.	121	66	308	23.7
6. Thompson, Mem.	88	82	257	23.4
7. Denton, Mem.	91	37	222	20.2
Simpson, Den.	104	51	262	20.2
9. Miller, S. D.	98	64	260	19.5
10. J. Jones, Utah	104	61	269	19.2

Cougar II Entered At Laurel

U.S. Horse Is Favorite

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The favorite finally joined the field yesterday for Saturday's 21st Washington, D.C. International horse race.

Mary Jones accepted an invitation from Laurel Race Course for Cougar II, generally recognized as the best grass runner and best handicap horse in the United States. The invitation was extended last Saturday by John Shapiro, Laurel's president, following the dissolution last week of the American Selection Committee.

Cougar came to Maryland last fall for the international but did not compete because of a soft course. The same possibility exists this year, although the weather forecast does not anticipate rain. Cougar would compete on a "yielding" or firm course.

"If it comes up mud he'll not run," trainer Charlie Whittingham repeated yesterday. "He has shown me he can't handle it—in the 1971 United Nations Handicap at Atlantic City, for example. Other than that, Cougar can beat any handicap horse in the nation. He'd be favored in any race off his record from a mile and a quarter on, and that included those horses [Key To The Mint, Riva Ridge, Autobiography, etc.] that ran last month in the Jockey Club Gold Cup."

Chilean Import

The distance of the $150,000 International is 1 1/2 miles. Bill Shoemaker is the regular rider of the 6-year-old Chilean import.

"I don't think there's any horse in the United States who can stay with Cougar at level weights this year," Shoemaker said yesterday. "His mile and three-eighths American record at Hollywood Park was as good as he ever ran. He was timed in 2:11 in the Century Handicap under top weight of 126 pounds."

Last Wednesday, in the $100,000 Oak Tree Invitational at Santa Anita, Cougar scored easily by two lengths. The victory was his second straight in the weight-for-age event decided over 1 1/2 miles.

117 for San San

Cougar and the older horses will carry 127 pounds on Saturday while the 3-year-old Riva Ridge gets in with 120 and the French filly, San San, winner of the Arc de Triomphe, carries 117. Completing the field of 10 will be Droll Role from the United States, Japan's Mejiro-Musashi, Singapore's Jumbo Jet, England's Steel Pulse and Parnell, Ireland's Boreen and the Canadian filly, Belle Geste. Cougar figures to be favored at 5 to 2 or shorter.

"I don't believe there is any doubt that Cougar is the best older horse in the country," declared Jimmy Kilroe, the director of racing at Hollywood Park and Santa Anita, Cougar's home territory. "I would have to rate him a couple of pounds above the scale against 3-year-olds like Key To The Mint, and at least six pounds above the older horses."

College Football Polls

AP WRITERS' POLL

The top 20 teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.)

1. Southern Calif.	(40)	9-0	978
2. Alabama	(3)	8-0	821
3. Nebraska	(5)	7-1	797
4. Michigan	(1)	7-0	600
5. Ohio State	(1)	7-0	590
6. Louisiana State		7-0	524
7. Oklahoma		6-1	485
8. UCLA		8-1	381
9. Texas		6-1	308
10. Penn State		7-1	304
11. Auburn		7-1	225
12. Notre Dame		6-1	221
13. Tennessee		5-2	165
14. Missouri		5-3	65
15. Texas Tech		7-1	50
16. Colorado		6-3	48
17. Iowa State		5-3	45
18. North Carolina		5-1	15
19. Arizona State		6-3	5
20. Stanford		5-3	3
Yale		5-1	3

UPI COACHES' POLL

(Points tabulated on the basis of 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1.)

1. Southern Calif.	(27)	9-0	342
2. Nebraska	(6)	7-1	284
3. Alabama	(2)	8-0	280
4. Ohio State		7-0	245
5. Michigan		8-0	226
6. Louisiana State		7-0	177
7. Oklahoma		6-1	170
8. UCLA		8-1	98
9. Texas		6-1	60
10. Auburn		7-1	31
11. Penn State		7-1	26
12. Notre Dame		6-1	19
13. Tennessee		5-2	4
14. Iowa State		5-3	3
15. Texas Tech		7-1	2
16. North Carolina		6-1	1
Colorado		6-3	1

(Only 17 teams received votes.)

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
1. Perreault, Buffalo	7	18	25
2. Gilbert, N. Y. Rangers	10	12	22
Bunyk, Boston	7	15	22
4. Lemaire, Montreal	12	9	21
Backstrom, L. A.	9	12	21
Robert, Buffalo	6	15	21
7. Goring, L. A.	10	10	20
8. Mikita, Chicago	7	12	19
9. Martin, Buffalo	13	5	18
Berry, L. A.	11	7	18
Stanfield, Boston	6	12	18
Park, N. Y. Rangers	5	13	18

WHA Result

Monday's Game

New England 6 (Pleau, Webster 2, Green, Williams), Winnipeg 2 (Black, Boyer) Tom Webster's hat trick helps Whalers move 1 point behind East Division leading Cleveland.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER—In second-round second-leg matches of the UEFA Cup, at Athens, Liverpool of England advanced with a 2-1 victory over AEK Athens and a 6-1 aggregate total; at Sofia, Levski Spartak of Sofia beat Dynamo of East Berlin, 2-0, but Dynamo advanced on 3-2 aggregate as it won the first leg, 3-0, and at Budapest, Honved Budapest beat Staro Zagora of Bulgaria, 1-0, but the Bulgarians gained the next round on 3-1 aggregate because of a 3-0 first-leg triumph.

TENNIS—At Stockholm, in the $63,500 Stockholm Open Grand Prix tournament, Andres Gimeno, Spain, beat Gerald Battrick, Britain, 6-0, 6-2; Roy Emerson, Australia, beat Barry Phillips-Moore, Australia, 7-6, 6-0; Juan Gisbert, Spain, beat Kjell Johansson, Sweden, 6-3, 7-5, and Corrado Barazzutti, Italy, beat Douglas Palm, Sweden, 6-4, 6-7, 6-2.

Stan Smith, Sea Pines, S.C., beat Ove Bengtsson, Sweden, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4, and Nikki Pilic, Yugoslavia, beat Jaime Pillol, Chile, 6-4, 7-5.

Jim Connors, Bellaville, Calif., beat Ismael el-Shafei, Egypt, 6-4, 6-4; Marty Riessen, Evanstone, Ill., beat Phil Dent, Australia, 6-3, 7-6, and Jan Kodes, Czechoslovakia, beat John Alexander, Australia, 6-1, 3-6, 7-5.

HORSE SHOW—At New York, the United States won a team event in a jump-off with Canada in the National Horse Show. Mexico took third as only three teams entered the Nations Cup. After two rounds, the United States and Canada tied with 8 faults, and in the jump-off, both teams were perfect, with the United States winning on total time for the best three riders, 97.7 seconds to 102.7. For the victors, Neil Shapiro was timed in 34.2 on Duke's Honor, Frank Chapot clocked 29.8 on Good Twist and Bill Steinkraus had 33.7 on Main Spring. The United States leads the overall point standings with 128. Canada has 52 points, Italy 10, Mexico 6, and Argentina 0. Chapot also won a fault-and-out event for the National Horse Show Cup riding White Lightening and the Republic of Argentina Cup riding Good Twist.

FIGURE SKATING—At London, 16-year-old Dorothy Hamill of Riverside, Conn., won the Richmond Trophy with 262.31 points and 7 ordinals. Karin Ren of Switzerland was second with 254.99 points and 8 ordinals, and third-place Jean Scott of Britain scored 253.44 and 20.

FOOTBALL — At Edmonton, Alberta, the Edmonton Eskimos, aided by six interceptions, defeated the Calgary Stampeders, 28-14, to finish the regular Canadian Football League season tied for first place in the Western Conference with the Winnipeg Blue Bombers. The Bombers drew a bye into the playoffs because they won the season series with Edmonton.

Turbocharging Causes Race Drivers To Put Throttling Habits in Reverse

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—When you're barreling along at high speed in a turn, your instinct is to back off the throttle. But following that instinct can cost you the race if your engine is turbocharged. In fact, early in the turn you are supposed to pour on more power so that you come off the corner in shape to start running the straightaway with maximum power. This is the effect of throttle lag, that lapse of mini-seconds between the time you hit the accelerator and the time the boost from the turbocharger comes in.

Throttle lag is characteristic of turbocharged engines. In winning five races and the 1972 Canadian-American Challenge Cup, George Follmer had to unlearn old habits before driving the turbocharged L & M Porsche successfully.

Turbocharging is a system in which part of the exhaust gas is recovered to boost power. In the Porsche 917-10 that was adapted to Can-Am racing, the boost effect was so extraordinary that Porsche easily broke Team McLaren's five-year monopoly on the series. The turbo worked up to 950 horsepower from the five-liter Porsche engine, compared with 750 from the normally aspirated, eight-liter Chevrolet engine of the McLarens.

'Tricky Thing'

Just before winning the final Can-Am at Riverside, Calif., Follmer talked about driving a turbocharged engine.

"Throttle lag is a tricky thing to handle," he said. "You drive constantly anticipating. You concentrate more driving this turbo on a road course than you do in driving a normally aspirated car.

"Passing cars is difficult in a sense. We can come up on them so fast that we might run over them. You have to kind of stalk the car in front, then whip past at the right moment."

Milt Minter, who tied for second place in the standing in another turbocharged Porsche, elaborated on the trickiness of throttle lag.

"You have to anticipate when the power is coming on," Minter said. "You want the power to come just as you exit the turn.

"So here I am driving into a turn. My instinct tells me to slow down, but I've really got to step on the gas. If I've timed it right, I'll roar out of that turn at top speed. If I've waited too long to step on the gas, I'll come out of the turn slower than I want to, and I'll lose time.

"Of course, if I've stepped on the gas too soon, the power will come on in the middle of the turn and take me right off the track."

Follmer and Minter agree on another characteristic—the turbo boost comes on with no transition, instantly raising horsepower from 600 to 900 or 950. "When it comes on," Follmer said, "the G-force is terrific. It pushes your head back."

Something Special

For the spectator there is something special as the boost comes on at the exit of a turn. The car appears to be out of control, with a bit of twitching or even weaving. Then it straightens out for the launch down the straight. From the perspective of his cockpit, Follmer explains, "the car seems to shudder as if it were collecting itself, and then it leaps forward."

And leap it does. At Riverside, Follmer set a record for the one-mile speed trap on the back straight—212.76 miles an hour.

Horsepower is not the whole Porsche story. The car also has superb handling qualities. "The braking is fantastic," Follmer said after the race. "I can go 150 yards farther into the corner than anyone else. The car also goes through the corners quicker than any of the others."

Follmer is not sure of staying with Roger Penske's L & M Porsche team next season despite winning the championship. Penske agreed Follmer had done a "tremendous job," but the contract with the Porsche factory provided for only one car, and for the last seven seasons, Mark Donohue has been his No. 1 driver. Follmer got his chance this year when Donohue suffered a knee injury. "If we do run two cars next year," Penske said, "our second driver would be George, though that doesn't appear likely." But Follmer, who also won the 1972 Trans-Am championship, is in great demand and won't be hurting for work.

Cup Soccer 2d Legs Pose Tough Tasks

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—This week's second-leg matches in the second rounds of the European soccer competitions offer some fascinating prospects. In the European Cup, can Benfica of Portugal wriggle out of its three-goal straitjacket against England's Derby County in Lisbon? Can Magdeburg of East Germany brush aside the 1-0 advantage Juventus gained in Turin? Can the Russian teams, Dynamo Kiev and Spartak Moscow, in the European Cup and Cupwinners' Cup, respectively, build on their splendid starts against Gornik of Poland and Atletico Madrid?

In Lisbon, Benfica, which foolishly took a defensive posture at Derby, should be attacking, and Derby's defense is not the soundest despite the presence of the English international stoppers, Roy McFarland and Colin Todd.

But Derby, under the enterprising managership of Brian Clough, who is as shrewd as his public pronouncements seem bizarre, is unlikely to make Benfica's mistake. In the previous round, when Derby went with a two-goal lead to Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, it had the good sense to play its strength and attack. It seems Derby will do it again in Lisbon, for that is its hope of survival. Let Benfica carry the tight, let Eusebio regain the touch he seemed to have lost at Derby and start banging away with that terrible right foot, and all might be lost.

What a pity that John O'Hare, the Derby and Scottish international center-forward, seems to have lost his touch. When his name was announced over the loudspeakers before the first leg, he was booed. His slowness, his lack of the vital extra step without which so many possible goals are lost is emphasized by the excellence of Kevin Hector, his striking partner, at inside-left. But Archie Gemmill, another Scottish international so dazzling for the first 20 minutes at Derby, should be fully fit in Lisbon, and that will make a colossal difference in midfield.

Juventus' narrow victory in Turin over Magdeburg was, ironically, owed to the fact that Magdeburg played a typically "Italian" game—in the old, pejorative soccer sense of the word. At a time when Italian teams are at last waking up, Magdeburg opposed Juventus with the sullen catenaccio, the cynical, irritating fouls and ruses which Italian football taught to Europe.

In Magdeburg, where the not untalented East Germans must come out to attack, the Italians will get more room to operate, and Roberto Bettega and Pietro Anastasi should take advantage of the situation.

There must be some surprise, even disdain, in French football over the way Zoltan Varga has been allowed to join Aberdeen after being shown the door in France. Varga, a blond Hungarian inside-forward of great talent, has made a spectacular beginning for Aberdeen, tearing the easily shredded Manchester United defense to pieces in a friendly match, scoring twice against mighty Celtic, which, by the way, should have a hard time against Ujpest of Hungary in the European Cup.

Varga, who defected in 1968 from the Hungarian Olympic team in Mexico, was thrown out of West German football last season for "throwing" a match while playing for Hertha Berlin. Olympic Marseille signed him but the French league vetoed it.

Varga flew back to Mexico but negotiations with the Universidad club broke down. In Scotland, scruples and hindrances seem to have been few. Aberdeen paid Hertha a modest £30,000 for a player worth six or seven times as much, and the Scottish league and Association tactfully looked away.

Across the border, Peter Swan, once England's center-half, has just started playing for Sheffield again after a seven-year suspension for throwing a match at Ipswich. Other countries, other ways.

Sports Shorts

The mayor of Grenoble, France, Hubert Dubedout, said his city is prepared to host the 1976 Winter Olympics if Colorado rejects the Games in a referendum. Grenoble was the site of the 1968 Winter Games. Dubedout said he could give a tentative acceptance if asked to host the Games by the International Olympic Committee, with the final acceptance depending on the French Ministry of Youth and Sports, which would have to furnish funds for expenses. Building expenses would be minimal, since Grenoble already has the facilities.

* * *

Peter Fuller has filed suit in Circuit Court in Frankfort, Ky., challenging the awarding of the 1968 Kentucky Derby victory and $5,000 trophy to the Calumet Farm's Forward Pass. Fuller's Dancer's Image won the Derby and was disqualified when an illegal medication was found in his urine after the race at Churchill Downs. Fuller lost a long court battle to overturn the disqualification, which he now concedes. He is contesting the awarding of the victory and trophy by the Kentucky State Racing Commission because Kentucky law in 1968 said "that the horse that crossed the finish line first was the winner forever and a day," according to Fuller. He says the commission has exceeded its authority.

* * *

The Philadelphia Phillies asked waivers on 35-year-old lefthanded pitcher Chris Short, who was sidelined last season after June 28 with a herniated disk. Short, who had a 1-1 won-lost record last season in relief, has a 132-127 career mark in 13 seasons with the Phils.

* * *

The new manager of the Texas Rangers, Whitey Herzog, has named major-league baseball's youngest coaching staff. Herzog selected 34-year-old Chuck Estrada and 37-year-old Chuck Hiller of the New York Mets' organization, and 33-year-old Jackie Moore from the Milwaukee Brewers' staff.

* * *

U.S. speed skater Neil Blatchford signed a pro contract with the International Speed Skating League. a spokesman said. Blatchford, a 500 and 1,000-meter specialist, boosts the league's strength to 16 for the coming season—eight sprinters and eight all-round skaters. It was formed earlier this year and European and world championships are planned for early next year. Triple Sapporo Olympics gold-medalist Ard Schenk of the Netherlands is one of the stars.

* * *

Swaps, the 1955 Kentucky Derby winner and sire of 1963 Derby winner Chateaugay, was destroyed Friday on Leslie Combs 2d's Spendthrift Farm in Lexington, Ky., because of old age. The stallion, which was 20, was named "Horse of the Year" in 1956 as a 4 year old. He sired 26 stakes winners. His winnings totaled $849,900.

* * *

Nelson Burbrink, who has been a member of the New York Mets scouting staff since 1965, was named director of player development, replacing Whitey Herzog, who signed a two-year contract on Thursday to manage the Texas Rangers. Burbrink, 50 years old, joined the Met organization as a scout in the southern California area in 1965.

Bruins' Goalie Injured

BOSTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Boston Bruins goaltender Ross Brooks suffered a broken left collarbone today in a rapid-shooting drill at Boston Garden and will be out for at least two months, the team reported. Brooks, 35, in his first National Hockey League season, had a 2-2 won-lost record in the four games he started this year and a 2.87 goals-against average.

Observer

Thank Heaven

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The moving vans had been drawn up at the warehouse all night long and the men, most of them wearing gas masks, were still unloading the 1972 presidential campaign.

"Careful that you don't drop that thing!" the foreman shouted to a group of men struggling with a vast incomprehensible mess. "If it breaks open nobody will be able to survive for miles around."

Baker

"What is it?" I asked the foreman.

"The Watergate," he said.

"Do you mean to say that you're going to store the Watergate in this warehouse?"

"Sure do, buddy," he said. "It all goes in here. The whole '72 campaign. This is a division of the Smithsonian Museum of Unnatural History. They put all these old campaigns in here and fumigate them for years and years, and then somebody comes in and picks around for a few old items fit to put in the display cases for school kids to look at."

* * *

Several workmen, grunting and straining under a heavy load, shouted for us to get out of the way.

"What have you got there?" the foreman asked.

"This is the original McGovern-Eagleton ticket," one of the movers said.

"Look at that," the foreman said with awe in his voice. "The only presidential ticket in the history of American politics that was subject to a factory recall."

"Hey, Joe," cried a worker who was carrying a tiny plastic box. "Where do you want me to put the 1,000 percent?"

We went over and looked at it. It was curled up inside a tiny plastic box and looked surprisingly unsubstantial.

"Why don't you put it behind Eagleton?" the foreman suggested.

Suddenly the warehouse was filled with a thunderous roar as of heavy waves pounding a coast. As it drew nearer and nearer, we were able to distinguish human voices. "They're bringing in the surrogates," the foreman called to a mover in the darkest recesses of the warehouse. "Open that big trap door right next to Sammy Davis jr. and we'll march them over there and let them drop right on through to the cellar," he said. "That way we won't be able to hear them."

In marched massed hordes of surrogates uttering statements the White House had given them to read. There was Melvin Laird reading an attack on McGovern's defense policy, and David Eisenhower reading an attack on McGovern's baseball policy, and the White House plumber reading an attack on McGovern's plumbing policy, and many, many more.

* * *

When the last one had plunged, still reading, through the trap door, a worker asked the foreman if they shouldn't stow the Democrats for Nixon down there too.

"Better not," the foreman said. "Somebody might want to use John Connally again before the next four years are out, and they'd never find him down there with all those surrogates."

"Hey, boss!" shouted a mover who had a very polite flat creation slung over his right shoulder, "where do you want the new Agnew?"

"Up on the second floor in the back room, right alongside the old Agnew," the foreman said. "You haven't seen the Vietnam peace settlement anywhere out there, have you, Mac?"

"A lot of the boys have been arguing about that, boss," Mac said. "Some say it was loaded on the trucks as soon as the polls opened, and some say there wasn't any Vietnam peace settlement to load."

Czech Philharmonic On Tour of Britain

PRAGUE, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, led by its chief conductor, Vaclaw Neumann, has gone to Britain to give eight concerts, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reported.

It will perform in London's Royal Festival Hall, in Ipswich, and in six industrial centers of northern England—Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Sheffield, Leeds, Huddersfield and Nottingham.

Queen Victoria Set to Music By Americans

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 7 (IHT).—It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, the spring of hope, the winter of despair, in which to talk to Charles Strouse and Lee Adams about their new musical, "I and Albert," a largely American version of that quintessentially British matter, the life of Queen Victoria.

The Piccadilly Theatre, the afternoon before the first public preview, was vibrant with tension. The leading man, Swedish actor Sven-Bertil Taube, had succumbed to an acute sinus infection and was absent, being pumped full of antibiotics and instructed to go to bed and stay there.

It was, in short, the hysterical manic-depressive rumpus that attends the final stages of any big musical production, and "I and Albert" is probably the most ambitious musical to originate in London, mixing two English stars—Polly James as Victoria and the director John Schlesinger—with American producers and writers.

It opened last night to rapturous applause from the first-night audience, which included Carol Channing, Julie Christie, Margot Fonteyn and Crown Prince Carl Gustave of Sweden, although the critical reception was mixed.

"Musicals are monsters," says Charles Strouse, who composed the music. "There are so many different egos pulling different ways, and so many logistical problems, and financial problems, and moments of great despair and elation... You can never quite control the elements."

"Frustration is endemic in musical theater," says Lee Adams, who wrote the lyrics. Adds Mr. Strouse: "You have to swallow frustration every minute of the day. You have to lose battle after battle after battle. But, if you have enough strength and know-how, you can win the war or, at least, come close to it."

The two of them scored their first victory with "Bye Bye Birdie" which won a Tony in 1960 as the best Broadway musical. But they began their collaboration 11 years earlier, when Mr. Adams came to New York to do graduate work at Columbia University and met Mr. Strouse, who was already writing music. "We had to work hard before we could make a living at it," says Mr. Adams.

The fruits of that long apprenticeship are now evident in London. The show that won them their second Tony—"Applause" starring Lauren Bacall—opens here on Nov. 16. In between their two winners, they also wrote the music and lyrics for the Broadway musicals "All American," "Golden Boy," and "Superman," and Mr. Strouse composed film music, including the scores for "Bonnie and Clyde" and "The Night They Raided Minsky's."

Charles Strouse, left, and Lee Adams, of "I and Albert."

Both of them appear to be bearing the strain remarkably well, even though Mr. Adams had put on 20 pounds from slightly obsessive eating since coming to London. They had hoped to spend a month out of town with "I and Albert," but such plans had to be abandoned in order to secure a theater. With "Applause," they spent eight weeks outside New York.

"In that time," says Mr. Adams, "we wrote five new numbers for the show and dropped one of our best songs simply because it held up the story. Sometimes you have to lose a song to gain a show. If we screw up 'I and Albert,' it will be our own fault and the fault of time and pressure. We know what we want to do and we know we can do it; it's just a question of doing it in time. I'm ecstatic about the cast. We've never had a cast as good."

And what of the character of Victoria? Is their queen going to be a nice lady, a suitable musical heroine?

"That's too simplistic," says Mr. Adams sternly. "In actuality, Victoria was a very lively, lusty Hanoverian lady who liked to sing and dance and who loved her husband passionately."

Adds Mr. Strouse: "She was a super musician, one of the best amateur musicians of her day. What I've tried to do in my music is very much how a contemporary artist, or advertising man, might use sepia photographs. I've tried hard to make it seem like 19th-century music filtered through my own mind, through a contemporary consciousness."

Both researched the period, with Mr. Adams reading more than 100 books, as well as Victorian magazines, newspapers, and novels. He even spent $100 on an original catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851. "When I write in a lyric: 'and across the Hall, 44 nations are arranged from large to small,' there were 44 nations at the exhibition," he says. "I can defend violently, and with research, the emotional line of the lyrics. I know how Palmerston felt about Albert, for instance."

They take at least three years to write a musical, although "I and Albert" has occupied them for seven. Despite their final exhausting effort to polish the show, they hope to find time to write a new song for "Applause." That, of course, is no worry to them now, although they wonder whether its theme, a star who cannot survive without the adulation of an audience, will seem as relevant in London as it did in New York. "Bacall has a great performance," says Mr. Strouse. "She has made the part her own and the more she does it, the more it's her."

Already, they are thinking about their new project, a cheerful musical set in the depression. Says Mr. Strouse: "Collaboration is very much like a marriage without the sex. It has all those chemical failings and workings. It's impossible sometimes, but you find a way of working through certain problems and creating a nice baby. I hope we have one here."

As if it were not enough being a progenitor and midwife to musicals Mr. Strouse also became a father for the third time the other day. His daughter, expected on the opening night of "I and Albert," arrived, with excellent timing, five weeks early.

"Ask him the baby's name," says Mr. Adams.

"It's Victoria," says Mr. Strouse. "It's the only sentimental gesture I've ever made."

PEOPLE: Where There's a Will There's a Way

It took an act of the Connecticut legislature, but Gilda Anderson, widow of Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright Maxwell Anderson, finally got back two handwritten wills which she regarded as love letters from her husband. The wills were not witnessed and therefore were ruled invalid by the Probate Court. Connecticut state law forbids the return of documents once they have been filed with the court, so the General Assembly had to act before Mrs. Anderson could get the wills back. She picked them up at court last week.

The first handwritten will was dated Feb. 5, 1955. "I make this will remembering that I am facing a major operation, and although it is likely that I will survive it, there is always a chance that something will go wrong," Anderson wrote. "Dear Gilda, I love you wholly and deeply... It may be that my legacy to you will be mostly debts and hard times. However it is with you, please be kind to all who have loved me—as I know you will, for you are the sweetest and gentlest of people."

In the second handwritten will, dated Jan. 1, 1957, Anderson said: "There is, at this time, a large back income tax sum owing to the federal government which will have to be paid before my estate can be clear. I shall try to pay it before my death. If I do and my tax is not too much of a problem, this is my wish. My wife, Gilda, my closest and dearest, I appoint sole executor. She will be kind and generous toward all."

That both wills were ruled invalid did not affect the disposition of Anderson's estate, because his valid will of 1954 also left everything to Gilda. Anderson, whose plays include "What Price Glory," "Anne of a Thousand Days" and "Winterset," died Feb. 28, 1959.

* * *

Former child star Shirley Temple Black, 44, has undergone an operation for removal of a cancerous breast, doctors at Stanford University hospital announced Monday. Dr. Fred Shidler, who performed the mastectomy last week, said the operation succeeded in removing all traces of a malignant tumor. He said Mrs. Black would remain in the hospital indefinitely.

"I am grateful to God, my family and my doctors for the

Shirley Temple Blac

successful outcome of this ation," said Mrs. Black, "be I have much more to accom before I am through. It i fervent hope that women wi be afraid to go to their d for diagnosis when they unusual symptoms. Ther almost certain recovery this form of cancer if it's c early enough."

The onetime film sen who gained early fame th such movies as "Heidi" "Little Miss Marker" is m to businessman Charles They live in Woodside, a s of Palo Alto, California, their three children. An Republican, Mrs. Black ran successfully for a seat in gress in 1967, losing in a s primary election to Rep. Pa McCloskey. In 1969 Pres Nixon appointed her as representative to the U Nations, where she serve various capacities.

* * *

If, as an Esquire article gested, we are what we t away, the last bash giv Paris artist Arman would to have some meaning. He all his friends "to bring your garbage," which, with the of his rubber-gloved hands came instant objets d'ar being stuffed into Prisunic malade jars. Somebody walk with his torn checkbooks. G owner Iris Clert did e better. She came in with d of parking tickets.

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ON AVE. FOCH: Superb flat, 450 sq.m., large beautiful receptions, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms + 2 half baths, to let with sale of equipment and improvements. Justified high price. No agents: 704-81-06.

GEORGE-V: Well furnished, 6 rooms. Fr. 3,500. ST.-GERMAIN: Furnished 4 rooms. Fr. 3,500. — RUE VANEAU: 4 rooms. Fr. 1,700. 073-75-22.

HAUT-BUC, NEAR VERSAILLES: Luxurious American villa, 1971, unfurnished, 8 rooms + 3 baths, equipped kitchen, carpeted, 230 sq.m. Dec. 1, Fr. 3,000 net. Tel.: 956-47-27.

XVIth: For 3 or 6 months. Furnished double living, 60 sq.m. Fr. 1,750 net. Living + bedroom, 80 sq.m., Fr. 2,500 net. All comfort, phone, garage. — Call: 222-09-19.

VAUCRESSON: Luxuriously furnished, large reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 baths, telephone, pathinc. — Fr. 2,500 net. — Call: 522-82-49.

TROCADERO, on garden: High class unfurnished apartment, 7 rooms, 250 sq.m., 3 baths, 3 maids' rooms, telephone, Fr. 5,600. 553-00-57.

BOIS DE BOULOGNE: New, unfurnished, living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, equipped kitchen, telephone, 2 garages. Fr. 2,700. 720-34-36.

VERSAILLES - MONTREUIL: Large living, 2 bedrooms, 80 sq.m. BALCONY-TERRACE, phone. Fr. 930. Unfurnished. Tel.: 756-93-80.

ST.-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE: High floor, splendid unfurnished apartment, 7 rooms, 210 sq.m., kitchen, 2 baths, telephone. Fr.3,000. 569-00-57.

ILE DE LA CITE, near Notre-Dame: 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, central heat. Visit this day: 20 Rue du Cloître-Notre-Dame, 13 to 6 p.m.

DUROC: Luxurious double living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Fr. 1,300. Tel.: 628-03-74.

7th, NEW BUILDING: Double living + bedroom, all comfort, luxuriously furnished, terrace. Fr. 1,700. Tel.: 724-64-94.

MONTPARNASSE, ST.-MICHEL: Artist's studio bathroom, kitchenette, shower, phone. Fr. 1,000. 033-50-45.

ILE ST.-LOUIS: Exceptional apartment, luxuriously furnished, high price. Tel.: 697-37-62.

7th, VANEAU: Furnished, double reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, telephone. Fr. 3,500 net. 720-80-67.

MADELEINE: Furnished, living, bedroom, bath, kitchen, phone, carpet, balcony. — 073-98-15.

PASSY: Furnished or not, villa with garden, 7-8 rooms. 206-57-88.

7th, RUE VARENNE: Well furnished 7 rooms. Fr. 4,500. 073-75-92.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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ETOILE: Charming furnished, 3 rooms, view. Fr. 2,500. 073-75-22.

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REAL ESTATE-PALLAVICINI, 1010 Vienna, Josefsplatz 5. T.: 52-84-00. Rental and sale of flats, villas, offices, throughout Austria.

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35,000 sq.ft. garden, XIXth Century main house: Large reception on the ground floor, 5 bedrooms, 2nd and 3rd floors.
Uninterrupted view.
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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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New, made to order, for rent: 150, 192, 247, 277 sq.m. Single or multiple areas.
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For Commercial Department
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All social benefits.
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